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PALESTINE MISSION.

JOURNAL OF THE MISSIONARIES.

(Continued from p. 187.)

Smyrna, May 10, 1820. At 5 o'clock set sail for Scio. On leaving this place we would remark, that we have attended worship every Sabbath in the British chapel. We have enjoyed the privilege of hearing the truth as it is in Jesus, in that city, where once was one of "the seven churches of Asia." O how should Christians pray, without ceasing, that the Gospel may return, with all its privileges, to this once favored and beloved city. At present there are but a few Protestant families. The great mass of the inhabitants are Mahommedans. But we rejoice in the hope, that the time is near, when this city shall become the theatre of faithful and successful missionary exertions.

Arrival at Scio.

Friday, 12. Reached Scio, after a passage of 48 hours. We sailed in a Greek vessel with a crew of about 20 men and boys. Our fellow passengers were a Jew, and seven Greeks. Among them were three brothers, by the name of *Rodocannachi*, and Mr. *J. Negrepontis*. Mr. N. speaks English. Soon after landing, we went with Mr. N. and one of the other gentlemen, to call on the Greek Bishop. We were introduced as Americans; and he immediately inquired, whether we were Washington's countrymen? After a few moments' conversation, we walked to Mr. R.'s country seat four or five miles from town.

15. In company with Mr. R. his two brothers, Mr. N. and one other gentleman, we visited Professor Bambas, the principal instructor in the college, to whom we had letters from Mr. Jowett and Mr. Williamson. We found him in a lecture room, reading Sophocles with a class of pupils. He soon commenced

a lecture on chemistry, accompanied by experiments. After the lecture, we delivered our letters, and visited the college library.

At 3 o'clock we called on the Professor in his study. He offered to devote his own time to our instruction, and invited us to come daily to his study for this purpose; and also to attend his lectures in the forenoon, as often as we have time.

17. Took rooms in the city, having been till now hospitably entertained by Mr. R. at his own house.

June 1. This is a Catholic holiday. We went to the church to witness the ceremonies. On the outside of the church, near the door, was inscribed, in large capitals, *Indulgentia plenaria*.

11. The Turkish *Ramazan* begins to-day. For a month the followers of Mahommed are not allowed to eat, drink, or smoke, during the day. At sunset a cannon is fired to give notice that the time of fasting is closed, and it is now lawful to eat and drink. In the evening, the minarets of the mosques are all illuminated.

Commencement of printing Tracts.

13. Made an agreement for having a tract printed at the college press. We selected one, which was extracted from the works of Chrysostom.

26. Left the city, after having been in it about six weeks, and removed five or six miles into the country. Our teacher goes to spend a few months in the country, and we go to enjoy his instructions, hoping too that we shall find the heat more tolerable. We take rooms in the house of Mr. Z. a Greek, and find our situation very comfortable.

30. Received letters from the Rev. Mr. Jowett and Dr. Naudi of Malta, and the Rev. Mr. Williamson of Smyrna. Mr. Jowett writes, that he has just returned from Egypt, where he had succeeded in obtaining for the Bible So-

ciety, a version of the Scriptures in the vernacular language of Abyssinia. An important event for Africa. Dr. N. writes, that he has received from the London Society for converting the Jews, a quantity of Hebrew Testaments and tracts, a part of which the Society requested him to forward to us.

July 7. Went with Mr. Z. to a monastery at a little distance. There are in it 25 men;—ten priests and fifteen laborers. Some of the priests have the care of churches or schools in the vicinity. The President received us very pleasantly. We ascertained that they have not the Scriptures in Modern Greek, and gave him a Testament, for which he seemed very thankful.

Lord's day, 9. Mr. Z., his son, and another lad of fifteen, came to our room, and we read in Greek the Sermon on the Mount.

15. A priest, who had been at the monastery and seen the Testament we left there, sent to us for one. We sent one, and a tract on reading the Holy Scriptures.

Lord's day, 16. The priest, to whom we sent a Testament yesterday, called on us, and we read the Sermon on the Mount, and Acts 20. He wished for another Testament, and said he would pay for one of them. He has a school of twenty small children. We gave him a dozen tracts for them, which he received very gladly.

Lord's day, 23. Today five boys have been at our room to read the Holy Scriptures; and we have had opportunity to read to two men, who were not able to read.

24. Professor Bambas informed us, that a priest had visited him to-day, and wished to be admitted into the school. Some, he said, had discouraged him, and told him that learning was against religion. "Dont believe such men," said the Professor, "but remember that Chrysostom, Basil, Gregory, and all, who have been teachers in the church, were men of learning."

28. Rode to the city, and obtained 300 copies of the Tract from Chrysostom. The printer applied to purchase a Testament. A priest, who is a teacher in the Academy, came in, saw it, and wished to purchase one like it. Promised to send him one.

Toward evening, walked to the monastery of St. A. and left a dozen tracts.

August 1. The priest of St. Mary's church, to whom we had sold one Testament, and given another, called on us.

We read a chapter and conversed a little while, and then gave him 20 tracts, for the use of a school, which he teaches. Towards evening, we walked with Mr. Z. to the monastery of St. Menas. It is situated on a mountain, about two miles from us. There are now living in it sixteen men, of whom six are priests; ten are able to read. One of them is a man of some reputation for learning. He showed us his library, consisting of upward of 100 volumes, and also some Algebraic MSS. of his own. The President informed us, that they did not possess the Scriptures in *Romaic*; we gave him a Testament and a dozen tracts. As we came away, one of the monks followed us to the door, stopped Mr. Z. and begged that he would intercede with us to give him a Testament.

[At this place commences the journal, as published in our numbers for March and April, which came to hand some time before we received the extracts now published.]

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. PARSONS AND FISK, DURING THEIR TOUR IN ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna, Oct. 31, 1820. Called on the Greek Archbishop, and gave him 40 tracts, which he said he should distribute. Spent most of the day in preparing to set out to-morrow on a Tour in Asia Minor.

Nov. 1. At half past eight left Smyrna. We took Martino to provide food and interpret for us. Had agreed before hand with Serkish, an Armenian, to furnish horses, and go as our guide. He provides one horse for our baggage, one for Martino, and two for us. He takes a servant to assist him in the care of the horses, so that we are, in all, five men with six horses. He defrays all expenses for himself, his servant, and his horses, and we pay him 37½ piastres (\$5) a day. We carry a trunk, and two large sacks, filled with Testaments, tracts, clothes, &c.

"We took a circuitous course around the east end of the Gulf of Smyrna, left Bournabat on the right, passed along the northeastern shores of the gulf, having on our right broken mountains, apparently of granite.

"At half past twelve stopped for dinner, at a Turkish coffee house. It was built of mud and small stones; and was about 20 feet square and 10 high. The roof was of pine bushes. The

* This man had lived with the missionaries at Scio, in the capacity of interpreter, &c.

tin tin

ground served for a floor. The front was entirely open to the road. The furniture consisted of a sofa, pipes, and coffee cups. The Turkish landlord sat on the sofa, with a pipe in his hand and a sword and pistols behind him. He invited us to sit down with him, and a young Arab slave brought us sweetmeats and coffee. After eating of food which we carried with us, we obtained a watermelon of the Turk, paid 30 ~~cents~~, and resumed our journey. In the course of the day passed three similar taverns. In the afternoon our course was nearly north. Passed in sight of a few scattered houses, and three small villages, one of which had a mosque. At half past three reached the village Menimen. Our road all day was level, passing over a rich plain, having the sea at no great distance on our left, and a range of barren mountains on our right. Met with many camels on the road, and saw some flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, feeding on the plains.

Description of Menimen.

At Menimen put up at the house of an Armenian. After resting a few moments, went out to visit the Greek priests and schools. The first school, which we found, was in a room adjoining the Greek church, and consists of 25 boys. A second school consists of 10, and a third of 5 scholars. There are five Greek priests belonging to the church. Among them and the scholars, and others who were with them, we distributed 50 tracts. We shewed the priests a Romaic Testament. They told us they had one like it, and we then spoke of reserving this for some other place; but when they told us, that five priests and 1000 people had only one, and earnestly requested this, we gave it to them.

The town is situated on the south side of the plains, through which the Hermus runs: it is about 20 miles from Smyrna, a little W. of N. and is the seat of an Aga,* who commands 20 or 30 villages in the vicinity, which are said to contain 10 or 12,000 people. The houses of Menimen are small and low, generally 8 or 10 feet high, built of mud, or of small stones and mud, with flat roofs. The public buildings are 7 mosques with minarets, (or steeples,)

* A Turkish officer, who preserves order and administers justice.

one Greek church, one Armenian church, and several Turkish baths. The population is estimated at 2,000; 60 of them Armenians, the rest half Greeks and half Turks.

On the north and west is a large plain, affording rich meadows for grain and pasturage. Through this plain runs the Yediz, (the ancient Hermus.)

In the evening three or four Armenians came to our lodgings, and spent some time in conversation. They say, that they have no books, except such as belong to the church; and these they cannot understand, because the style is so ancient. We showed them a Testament printed in the Turkish language, with the Armenian letters. One young man read in it, and seemed highly delighted.

Thursday, Nov. 2. Paid about 90 cents for our supper and lodgings, left the Tureo-Armenian Testament for the priest, (who is now out of town,) with a request, that it may be read in the church, and that all, who know how to read, may have the perusal of it.

Journal of the Journey from Menimen to Halic.

At 7 o'clock commenced our journey. In three quarters of an hour, crossed the Hermus. It is now about 8 or 8 ^{six} rods wide, and not above three feet deep, but sometimes, in rainy seasons, it swells into a torrent. Passed in sight of 3 small villages, one of which has a minaret. At 12 stopped at a Greek tavern. It was a small mud house, without a floor, and almost without furniture. Dined on food, which we carried with us. Left 24 tracts for a Greek school in the vicinity, which we had not time to visit. At half past 2 we saw, on our left hand, near the road, the ruins of a town, which, we concluded, must have been the ancient Myrina. The place is near the sea shore, at the head of a gulf. Strabo speaks of Myrina as situated here, or not far distant; and some maps insert the name in this place. Many pillars of granite 8 or 10 ^{eight} feet long, and a foot and a half thick, and some fragments of marble, were scattered on the ground. Among them was a large statue of white marble. The arms and part of the head are gone. The body is about 4 feet long and three thick. Once, perhaps, it was an object of worship; now it lies entirely neglected, as we trust all relics of idolatry will be, at some future day.

No walls remain, and there is no building on the spot.

At sunset crossed the Caicus. It was about as large as the Hermus, and is now sometimes called the Rindicus.

six At we came to an old khan, now deserted, on account of the place being unhealthy. It is nine and a half hours north from Menimen. Like other khans, it is a quadrangular building, with a large open square in the centre. The best room we could find had been accessible to cattle, and had neither floor nor furniture; but we could hear of no better lodging place in the vicinity, and we had already been riding three hours in a heavy rain. We begin to understand what Henry Martyn meant, when he spoke of lodging in a stable. We found *three* or *four* Greeks about the khan; but all of them very stupid and unable to read, and either unable or unwilling to do much for our comfort.

seven *nine* ~~Friday, Nov.~~ 3. Resumed our journey at ~~7~~ road level and good. At our attention was arrested by a smoke arising from a small pond of water in a marsh meadow. We left our attendants, and went to examine it. The pond was about three rods in diameter, and the water, near the centre, boiled in several places. At the edge it was as hot as the hand could bear without pain. The vapor was strongly impregnated with sulphur.

~~At 10 we fell in with a caravan which leads from Pergamos to Haivali; 5 hours from P. and 7 from H.~~

~~At 12 we stopped at a new Greek khan. Saw several carts, the first we have seen in Asia. In Scio and in Smyrna all burdens are carried by men, or by beasts of burden, on their backs. At 2 we set out again. A heavy rain soon commenced and continued till night. At 4, we passed a small Turkish village with two mosques; and then rode for some miles through a complete orchard of olive trees. From the produce of these trees immense quantities of oil are made, and exported from Haivali. After leaving this place we~~

seven Entered Haivali at ~~7~~ that is, in 25 hours, or about 75 miles from Smyrna. With some difficulty we found our way to a tavern; and, after much delay and perplexity, obtained the use of a small apartment. A wooden platform covered one half of it, and this served us for chairs, table, and bed.

~~Description of Haivali.~~

~~Saturday, Nov.~~ 4. At an early hour Martino went to the Russian consul, with a letter given us by the Russian consul in Smyrna; and he immediately sent his janizary to conduct us to his house. There we found a room ready for us, and every necessary comfort generously offered. Such hospitality is welcome indeed, after the fatigue of our journey.

At 1 o'clock the consul accompanied us to the college. The two principal instructors are Gregory and Theophilus, to whom we had a letter from Professor Bambas. They received us very affectionately. We gave them some tracts, and proposed to distribute others among the students on Monday, to which they very readily assented. The college, in its present form, was established about 20 years ago; it had previously existed, however, for a long time, on a smaller scale. Benjamin, who is now in Smyrna, was, for a long time, at the head of it. There are now four Professors; and about 20 of the older scholars assist in teaching the younger classes. The whole number of students is 300; of whom not above 100 belong to Haivali. About 70 are ecclesiastics. This circumstance is peculiarly auspicious, the Greek priests, as a body, being extremely ignorant; yet almost all the schools in the country are under their instruction. The course of study seems, from the account given us, to be about the same as in Scio. The library contains between one and two thousand volumes. The college building forms a large square, (inclosing a garden, which the students cultivate,) and contains a library room, a philosophical laboratory, lecture rooms, apartments for the instructors, and a great number of smaller rooms for the students. The establishment is supported by the Greek community. No pupil pays any thing for his room, or his tuition.

~~Sunday, Nov. 5.~~ At 9 two students from the college called on us. To one of them, the only person we can hear of in town, who reads English, we gave an English Bible. He expressed a great desire to obtain the whole Bible in Greek. At 10, the Rev. Mr. Young, an English traveller, called on us; and soon after a Greek Archimandrite from Jerusalem, who now resides here. An Archimandrite is an officer in the church, above the common priests, but below the Bishops. Mr. Young has

been for 15 years past in Russia. We had a long conversation about the religious state of Russia, Georgia, Greece, and Jerusalem; and about the distribution of the Scriptures and tracts and the establishment of schools. Mr. Young is going to visit Mytilene, and we gave ~~him 50 tracts to distribute in that island.~~

7 ~~10th~~ In the afternoon, went out to distribute tracts among the priests. Every church has some small apartment adjoining it, in which the clergy live. Went to eight churches and distributed tracts among all the priests. There are 40 belonging to these churches; they have also, at each church, a small school under their care, in which the children are taught to read the church service. Heard of only one other church in town, and that a very small one. Found one of the principal priests engaged with a layman, in the settlement of an account respecting oil and olives, which had been sold for him. Had to wait half an hour before we could get an opportunity to speak with him about tracts. This shows how the Sabbath is observed in this country. ~~Distributed, in all, 100 tracts. It is~~ pleasant to scatter seed in this way, and then look to God for a blessing.

In the evening, Gregory and Theophilus came to see us. Had a long and agreeable conversation about Bible Societies, schools, and religion. Afterwards, conversed sometime with the family, and two or three others who were present. They seem to have no thoughts of inward piety, or of the strictness which belongs to the Christian character; and these were points to which we ~~found it difficult to fix their attention.~~

7 ~~Monday~~ *11* 6. Went with the consul to see Paesios, the Bishop of this district. His diocese includes Pergamos, Haivali, and the surrounding country. He is under the Archbishop of Ephesus. His title is Bishop of Elaia, an ancient town, which does not now exist. We gave him a Testament and some tracts, and received from him a letter of introduction to his agent in Pergamos.

7 "Went to the college; conversed a little while with the teachers; gave them a French and an Italian Testament, and 350 tracts for the students.

"Haivali is situated on the sea shore, opposite the island Musconisi, which lies between the town and the north part of Mytilene. The Turkish name is Haivali; the Greek name Kidonia; both signifying quinces. Why these names were given we do not know, as

the place produces very few quinces. Olives and oil are its principal productions. The streets are narrow and very dirty, and the houses mean. You see no elegance, and very little neatness. The Bishop, the consul, and the Professors, united in stating the population at 20,000 souls, all Greeks. This estimate seemed to us very high.

~~Journey from Haivali to Pergamos.~~

"We gave orders in the morning for our horses to be ready at 11 o'clock; but both the horsemen were partially intoxicated, and it was almost ~~4~~ before we were able to set out. Departed, much indebted to the consul for his hospitality. *6*

"At half past ~~7~~ reached the khan where we dined on Friday. We had left some tracts here, and the landlord inquired about them. It seemed to him a new and a wonderful thing, that men should go about, giving away books for nothing. *7*

~~Tuesday, Nov. 7.~~ Left a few tracts with our landlord to be given to such as wish for them, and are able to read. Left the khan at half past seven. At *10* we saw, at a little distance, on our right, the smoke of a boiling spring, and went out to examine it. The pond of water is smaller, but the smoke is greater, the heat more intense, and the steam more strongly impregnated with sulphur, than at the one which we saw on Friday, a few miles south of this. Several smaller springs of the same kind are in sight. *ten*

~~Kidonia to Pergamos.~~

two "At ~~2~~ we reached Pergamos, now called Bergamo. Our road from Haivali has been generally level; the land verdant; several flocks of cattle and sheep in sight; ~~2~~ or ~~3~~ very small villages by the way; and a few scattered houses. We put up at a public khan. The Bishop's letter, and another from a Greek in Smyrna, introduced us to several persons, whose acquaintance was of use to us. *two three*

"Obtained a guide, (Stathi Spagnuolo,) to show us whatever we might wish to see in the town, and its vicinity. He had 15 or 20 certificates in Italian and English, given him by travellers, whom he had served as a guide.

"Went first to see the ruins of an old monastery. The walls are still standing, as high as a four story house, and perhaps 150 feet long. In it there are

now several Turkish huts. In passing through the town, we found two ancient Greek inscriptions, which we copied. Passed an immensely large building, formerly a Christian church, now a Turkish mosque. This is said to be the church in which the disciples met, to whom St. John wrote.

(five six)
 Wednesday, Nov. 8. Went up to the old castle, north of the town. Vast walls are still standing composed principally of granite, with some fine pillars of marble. The castle includes *A or A* acres of ground, and about half way down the hill is a wall, which includes several times as much. Within the castle are large subterranean reservoirs, which used to serve for water and provisions. Most of the walls are evidently not very ancient, and are said to be the work of the Genoese. The foundations, and a part of the wall, seem more ancient; and are said, perhaps with truth, to be the work of the ancient Greeks. Noticed several Corinthian capitals, and copied one Greek inscription. The castle furnishes a good view of the city. North and west of it are verdant, mountainous pastures; south and east a fertile plain. Nine or ten minarets speak the power of the false prophet.

"Returned from the castle, and went to the site of an ancient theatre, west of the town. It is a semicircular cavity, in the side of a hill. The semicircle measures about 600 feet. Massy walls of granite are yet standing.

"Went next to the amphitheatre. It is a deep circular valley, formerly no doubt filled with rows of seats rising one above another to enable the spectators to witness the fighting of beasts, or the destruction of men, on the arena, at the bottom of it.

eight
 "Passed by what is said to be the tomb of Antipas near the old monastery. See Rev. ii, 13. We next visited a building, which is called the temple of Esculapius. It is a lofty vaulted dome, the inside about 40 feet in diameter; the granite wall about 8 feet thick. We remember to have seen it somewhere stated, that Esculapius once practised physic in Pergamos; that the inhabitants erected a temple to him, and offered sacrifices and adored him as a god.
 "There is in Pergamos one synagogue, one Greek and one Armenian church. At the Greek church we found a school of 20 boys taught by a priest. Gave one tract to each boy, and several to the master, which were received, as

our tracts usually are, with many expressions of gratitude. The master then went with us to visit the other priests. We showed them, in the Romanic Testament, the address to the church in Pergamos, which one of them read. We then gave them a Testament, and a number of tracts. *Visited* ~~three other schools, and supplied them with tracts.~~ One contained 25 scholars, another 20, and the third a smaller number. Gave one of the teachers a Testament, in consequence of his earnest solicitations. A young Greek came to our lodgings and bought two Testaments.

"The population of Pergamos is said to be about 15,000; viz. 1,500 Greeks, 2 or 300 Armenians, 100 Jews, and the rest Turks. The streets are wider and cleaner than any we have before seen in Asia. *As we were about to* ~~As we are about to~~ leave town, a man to whom we had a letter from Smyrna, brought us three fowls for our journey, and a letter of introduction to Immanuel, a friend of his, *A three* hours on our way to Thyatira.

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF MESSRS. PARSONS AND FISK TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Smyrna, Dec. 4, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

In a letter forwarded by Capt. Blackler, we informed you of our return from a short tour in Asia Minor. Since that time we have remained in Smyrna, making arrangements with respect to further plans of benevolence, connected with our mission. The distribution of Bibles and religious tracts must, for a season, be our grand method of doing good in Turkey. In this respect a wide and effectual door of usefulness is opened. Precious opportunities occur almost every day to admonish and instruct immortal souls, by distributing the invaluable truths of the Gospel. We wish the work to continue, till no one shall cry in vain for the bread of life. But as there is no person in Smyrna, or in this section of the country, to superintend the publication of tracts, or to appoint agents and supply them with Bibles, it became a question, whether the great interests of the church could not be more extensively advanced by different arrangements, from those we had contemplated, with regard to our personal labor.

We endeavored to ask counsel of

God; and while the question was under consideration, the British chapel was opened for us to preach upon the Sabbath; and the use of the chaplain's rooms, without expense, together with many other privileges, were offered. In view of these circumstances, it was thought best that brother Fisk should remain in Smyrna for a season, and that brother Parsons should proceed by the first opportunity to Jerusalem. We might both remain till spring in this place, were it not for the fact, that the season between Christmas and Easter is by far more valuable than any other, to distribute, extensively, the word of God in the Holy City. Pilgrims from almost every section of the globe, during this time, flock to Jerusalem to visit the holy places, and to observe their religious institutions. In this way, Jerusalem may be a centre of Christian benevolence; and, by prudent measures, the Bible may be sent to people of every language and nation. There is a Greek vessel in this port, bound for Jaffa with pilgrims. Brother Parsons has engaged his passage, and expects to sail tomorrow. It is expected, that the vessel will touch at Scio, Rhodes and Cyprus, which may be favorable to the distribution of religious tracts. He takes with him the Scriptures in nine different languages, together with 4 or 5,000 tracts for gratuitous distribution. The reflection comforts us, that we are not alone. The prayers of thousands will ascend to heaven for a blessing upon every Bible and tract which we distribute. Again we beseech our Christian friends, that they strive together with us in their prayers to God for us, that we may be delivered from those, who do not believe, in Judea, and that the service, which we have for Jerusalem, may be accepted of the saints. Most respectfully

Yours, P. FISK,
E. PARSONS.

To the preceding letter Mr. Fisk added a postscript, dated Feb. 15, 1821, in which he says, that Mr. Parsons sailed Dec. 5th and had written to him from Scio, Dec. 11th; Rhodes, 20th; and Castello Rosso, a little island between Rhodes and Cyprus, Jan. 13th. Though his progress was slow, he was with a company of pilgrims, to whom he might be able to do good.

In a letter to the Treasurer, dated Feb. 15th, Mr. Fisk says: "Since brother P. left

me, I have distributed above 1,000 tracts; have sold 31 Testaments, and given away 15.

"Ultimately I hope and pray, that the charity and zeal of the churches will enable you to establish a printing press here. It is impossible to calculate the good effects, which would probably result from printing tracts, school-books, the Scriptures, and other books here in Modern Greek. The attention of people is arrested, when they see an establishment at work directly among them, which has obviously their benefit in view."

Mr. Fisk transmitted a copy of a letter, which he had received from Mr. Connor, dated at Constantinople, Nov. 17, 1820, in which the writer rejoices in the prospect of good to result from the residence of Messrs. P. and F. in that part of the world. He prefers Aleppo to Jerusalem, however, as the seat of a mission. He concludes by saying: "We have one cause at heart. It is my earnest prayer that Providence may guide you and establish you where your exertions may most conduce to extend the reign, and show forth the glory of our common Lord and Savior."

Mr. Fisk urges the establishment of a mission at Smyrna as speedily as possible.

MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL KEPT AT
ELLIOT.

(Continued from p. 108.)

Oct. 1, 1820. *Sabbath.* Many of the family were detained from the sanctuary by ill health. But the Lord is good, and mingles mercies in the bitter cup of affliction.

2. It being desirable, that Mr. Kingsbury should attend the negotiation to be held in the early part of this month, for making a treaty between the chiefs of this nation and the commissioners on the part of the United States, he left Elliot this morning for that purpose.

9. Some of the family, who were thought to be recovering, are again feeble. Of six brethren but one is able to labor. One of the scholars was to-day attacked with the ague and fever. Sixteen of the family are now, or have been within three months, sick of this disease.

12. The weather has become much cooler, and for two nights past there has been frost. This change, under

the blessing of a kind Providence, has already benefited the sick in the family, who appear to be on the recovery.

14. Last night was felt a very considerable shock of an earthquake.

27. By letters and papers were favored with much interesting intelligence. Were particularly made glad by a letter from the Rev. Dr. Worcester, announcing, that several families are on their way to this mission, to share with us in its cares and labors. Bless the Lord, O our souls, and forget not all his benefits.

Treaty between the U. S. and the Choctaws.

28. Brother Kingsbury returned. His attendance at the negotiation, appeared to have been providentially ordered. Several reports had obtained a circulation, unfavorable to the mission and school. The commissioners, being desirous of having provision made by treaty for the support of schools, were anxious to ascertain facts. After a full and free conversation, they appeared to be well satisfied with the conduct of the missionaries, and the state of the school.

The education of the rising generation, and the general improvement of the Choctaws, were made prominent objects of the treaty. Fifty-four sections of the ceded land are to be sold for the benefit of schools. The commissioners were pleased to accept, and forward to the President, a plan, proposed by Mr. Kingsbury, for the establishment of schools throughout the nation.

Nov. 1. Brother Wood is again reduced very low, and brother Jewell's little child is dangerously ill. So many of the family are feeble, and the cares and business of those in health are so much increased in consequence, that the sick can hardly receive the attention which they need.

7. In a meeting for business it was resolved, that a nephew of king Pucksha-nub-bee, who is now at school, take the name of Isaac Fisk, in memory of our late dearly beloved and much lamented brother. It was also resolved, that two of the larger boys work in the blacksmith's shop alternately, for the purpose of learning the trade.

9. About 4 o'clock, P. M. another shock of an earthquake was felt, similar to that on the 14th of October.

12, *Lord's Day*. Considerable numbers, beside the family, attended public

worship. O when will the Lord pour out his Holy Spirit, and cause his preached Gospel to become the power and wisdom of God to the salvation of these perishing people.

Removal of Mr. Kingsbury to Mayhew.

14. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury left Elliot this morning for the new establishment on the Ook-tib-be ha, which they expect will hereafter be their place of residence. As yet, no female, belonging to the mission, has resided there. As Mr. Kingsbury's time is at present divided between the two stations, it was judged expedient, that he should be stationed there. Sister Minerva Washburn accompanied Mrs. K. as far as capt. Folsom's; and brother Howes also went with them for the benefit of his health.

19. An unusually large number were present at public worship, and gave good attention.

25. In the afternoon, a child of one of the neighbors was buried. Several of the brethren attended the funeral, taking with them the children of the school; considering it a favorable opportunity to impress on their susceptible minds the solemn subjects of death, and eternity. A discourse was delivered, suggested by the occasion, and adapted to their capacities.

Dec. 6. Messrs. Kingsbury and Howes returned. The health of the latter has been much benefited by the journey. They spent the last Sabbath at capt. David Folsom's, and had public worship. Several of the neighbors attended. One Choctaw came ten miles to see Mr. Kingsbury, in order to have his nephew admitted into the school. He appeared sensible of his own ignorance; which made him more desirous that his nephew should receive an education.

Necessity of dismissing refractory boys.

7. As some of the larger scholars have been frequently guilty of violating the regulations of the family and school, and of other improper conduct, and as their example, if continued, would have a bad influence on the smaller children, it was deemed expedient to check the evil; and, for this purpose, that two of the larger boys, whose behavior has been particularly blameworthy, should be dismissed from the school. Two children, who had been brought from

some distance, were received the same day.

8. The persons, who brought the last mentioned children, being about to return, and having a spare horse, one of the boys, dismissed yesterday, was sent with them. Our hearts were grieved to send him away from the school, and the preaching of the blessed Gospel; but a painful sense of duty dictated the measure, and its execution.

11. The other boy dismissed, having made suitable acknowledgments for his misconduct, was received again for a short time on probation.

Education of children with assigned names.

12. Meeting for business. As several benevolent societies and individuals have made provision for the support and education of children at this school with assigned names; and as there are now three boys here without English names, who are proper subjects of their beneficence;—*Resolved*, that we give to these boys three of the designated names, agreeably to the wishes of their benefactors. Accordingly, to a full blooded Choctaw lad, about 12 years of age, was given the name of *Kelso Mc-Boyd*; to another Choctaw lad, of about the same age, was given the name of *Andrew Flinn*, in memory of the late lamented Dr. Flinn, of Charleston, S. C.; to the third, a boy of mixed blood, and about 10 years of age, was given the name of *Nathaniel Russell*, after the late venerable Mr. Russell of the same city.

17. *Sabbath*. Good is the Lord in granting us the blessed privileges of his house, in this wilderness. Brother K. preached from 1 John ii, 6, and directed our minds to the Savior, as a pattern for our imitation. O that we might follow him more closely. In the afternoon, a sermon was preached in a neighbor's house, to a small congregation of blacks.

19. It pleases Him, who does all things well, again to afflict us. Brothers Howes and Williams have a return of the ague and fever, and are quite feeble.

22. Commenced the raising of a large dwelling house, intended for the accommodation of the mission families. May it indeed be a Bethel.

25. On this anniversary, the day of the Savior's advent, the family were assembled, and brother Kingsbury delivered an appropriate discourse from the 2nd of Luke.

VOL. XVII.

Arrival of Messrs. Finney and Washburn.

In the evening, our dear brethren Finney and Washburn arrived. They had been anxiously expected some weeks, and their arrival occasioned much joy. They were detained some weeks by sickness at the Arkansaw; and, after leaving the Walnut Hills, were hindered some days by high water. The Lord has smiled upon their efforts to promote the Redeemer's kingdom among the heathen.

31, *Sabbath*. Some of the neighbors and several strangers attended the worship of the sanctuary. May the Lord give the disposition to hear, and make the word effectual to their salvation. In the afternoon a sermon was preached, at a neighbor's house, to a small but attentive congregation. In the evening, had a prayer meeting for the family. It was a precious season. The close of another year of our fleeting lives led us to a review of that, which is past, and of the way, in which the Lord hath led us. In this review, while we find great cause for humiliation and self-abasement, on account of unprofitableness in the Lord's service, we are constrained to bless his holy name, for his mercy and goodness. He has indeed afflicted us in taking from us a useful and beloved member of our family. We have been called to mourn the loss of our dear brother Fisk; but our loss is his gain. His holy love, ardent zeal, and active benevolence, had greatly endeared him to us. He rests from his labors; and, we trust, has entered into the joy of his Lord.

LETTERS FROM MR. KINGSBURY.

The operations of the missions at Elliot and Mayhew were greatly embarrassed for want of funds. Speaking on this subject, in his last letter but one, Mr. K. says: "With tears of sorrow I sit down once more to address you. On reading your letter addressed to brother Washburn, I immediately resolved to visit the agent, and see if any relief could be obtained from him. Having received another appointment, he was in Alabama, about 100 miles distant. I have just returned. He had not received any communications from the war department, since I last saw him; but hoped there was some money for us at the agency." Mr. Kingsbury's hopes of money from the

government were disappointed, as the new agent had not arrived, and no funds were provided. Fifteen hundred dollars were due from the government, out of the appropriations for the school and buildings at Elliot; and nothing had been received on account of the buildings at Mayhew.

After observing, that if this pressure could have been foreseen, the plan of the mission might have been different, Mr. K. proceeds: "But now what shall we do? Shall we not pay our debts? Shall we not procure provisions for our family? Just as we were expecting to enter into the harvest, shall we see all the hopes, which have been raised respecting this nation, dashed to the ground? Shall we be compelled to leave these missions, and to seek our bread at some other place, and in some other way? On our own account this would be of comparatively little consequence; but what will become of the cause of missions? What will be said of all the zeal, which has been manifested of late for the cause of missions, and for the universal spread of the Redeemer's kingdom?"

"By the assistance of God we are resolved to do all in our power to keep up these missions. If we sink, we hope it will be found, that we have not deserted our post, while it could be maintained."

Mr. Kingsbury's last letter to the Treasurer is dated May 14th. We select the following passages for publication.

"Since I wrote to you, we have enjoyed the favor of a visit from our dear friend and patron, Dr. Worcester. He has been with us in much weakness of body, but was strong in the faith, and zealous for the cause of the Redeemer. His presence and counsels have greatly strengthened and encouraged us, under present embarrassments and trials. He reached Mayhew on the 23d of April, and left us, with improved health, on the 7th of May, for the Cherokee nation. He goes accompanied by our most fervent prayers, that he may be enabled to accomplish all the benevolent objects of his mission; and that, in due time, he may be returned to the bosom of his family and friends, who are looking with so much anxiety for his return. It was an occasion of extreme regret, that his health would not permit him to visit Elliot. Dr. Pride will attend him, on his journey to the north."

"Dr. Worcester is decidedly of opinion, that the work must not stop: and

that preparation must be made, with as much despatch as is consistent with economy, to have a school commenced at Mayhew in the fall: at the same time, avoiding all expense for labor not absolutely necessary.

"Maj. Pitchlynn, the public interpreter, to whom I read your letter of March 8th, said, with emphasis, *the work must not stop*. Of his own accord, he immediately proposed to lend me \$200 in specie, and to put into my hands ten shares of stock in the Mississippi Bank, worth \$1,000 or \$1,100, which he wished me to sell, and make use of the money. He expects us to allow interest, but not to refund the money until we are able; and remarked, that if we should be prospered, it would all come into our hands for the education of his children. When such liberal aid is afforded us, how can we stop? The people here will not hear a word of it; and, my dear sir, would not our integrity, and that of the Society, be questioned, if, after having expended \$2,000 of the money of the natives, we quit the work, or let it remain *in statu quo*?"

"Dr. Worcester has advised, that I go into Mississippi, as soon as it is practicable, and endeavor to collect some money, as donations. I shall leave this place for Elliot, on Tuesday next, the Lord willing; and, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made there, shall proceed on the proposed tour. In the mean time, I hope you will be able to pay three or four small drafts.

"I am sensible I shall go out to make collections, under great disadvantages. I can make no preparation; the hot and sickly season is approaching; the people will be removing from the country; and every moment of my time is required here. But I must do what I can.

"I am in a state of anxious suspense, as to what aid we shall receive from the government, having had no information on that subject, for a long time."

A letter from Elliot, dated April 25th contains the disagreeable intelligence, that two of the log dwelling houses at that establishment were consumed by fire the preceding night. One was occupied by Mr. Jewell's family, and the other by Mr. Wright as a study and sleeping room. The fire was communicated by a candle, taken with them by small boys, who slept in the chamber of Mr. Wright's study, and who forgot to extinguish it. It was not customary for these children to carry

candles in this manner; but Mr. Wright being absent, they ventured to do so. By great exertions the fire was prevented from destroying other buildings; and the greater part of the property in these was preserved, particularly the mission library. The loss is estimated at something more than \$400. As all the houses were much crowded before this loss, it will be necessary immediately to erect new ones in place of those which were burnt; and this will of course derange the agricultural business of the establishment, to some extent at least. Thus one cause of embarrassment is followed by another.

But we are happy to say, that we have an article of pleasing intelligence from this mission, which is more than sufficient to balance all the adverse occurrences. When Mr. Byington was at Elliot, about the middle of April, several of the boys in the school were anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. This state of mind continued, when the last letter was written. The brethren say; "The Lord, as we trust, has recently appeared by the influences of his Holy Spirit, and is now calling up the attention of some of the dear children of this school to the concerns of their precious and immortal souls. The Bible and psalm-book have become the almost constant companions of some few; and we would fain hope, that the time is not distant, when they will have a new song put into their mouth, even praise to our God."

MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAW.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. FINNEY AND WASHBURN.

(Continued from p. 152.)

July 27, 1820. The interpreter and one of the chiefs called on us, as they were going to the Post to see the Governor, respecting the hostile intentions of the Shawanese, part of the Cherokees, and the Cadows, against the Osages. They will be absent about 15 days. We had hoped before that time to have a hearing in council; but we must patiently wait their return.

31. One of our hired men, whose health had been good for about two weeks, and our dependence for nursing the sick, was again attacked with the ague and fever.

Aug. 6. The interpreter and chief returned. The interpreter called and spent the night with us. He appeared well pleased with the governor's talk,

respecting the intended war with the Osages. He stated to Mrs. L. "that the governor gave him a good talk respecting us and our object, saying, they ought always to accept of a good offer, and, as he thought, the one we had made, was the best they ever had." The interpreter also stated, that the chiefs, when together, on the 18th ult. talking among themselves, and in their own way, said of us, "We ought to nurse these people, who have come to us, for they will be our friends, and do us good. They will make more true and favorable reports of us than our enemies, and the reports of *these people* will be believed, and this will help us." He thinks a council, for making known more fully the benevolent intentions of the Board, cannot be convened short of ten or twelve days.

8. Brother W. passed the day for the first time since the 13th ult. without an ague and fever. Brother F. had no chill to-day.

15. The intermittent fever, which has so long afflicted us, and rendered us useless, has apparently left us all. Our appetites are craving, but our bodies still weak and inefficient.

19. Brothers F. & W. rode about five miles to attend a council of the chiefs and head men of the nation. They convened about 12 o'clock; and soon informed us, that they would first hear what we had to say, as we were both able to be present. We were conducted to the council house and seated opposite the principal chief. Read our credentials; showed them we were the missionaries promised Tollontiskee; described the feelings, which induced us to come to them; the benevolent desires of our father, the President, and of the good people at the north: explained the plan of the school, and the manner in which we should proceed; and submitted it to their decision whether they wished we should remain among them or not. The chiefs then retired from the council-house; and, in a few minutes, returned. They stated to us, that "they approved of all our talk—that they wished us to remain with them, and establish a school; and that we had full liberty to select any place, which we should conscientiously judge best adapted to our purpose." We then proposed, as a token of mutual friendship and good will, to take the chiefs by the hand before we retired. The head chief instantly rose, and gave us his hand most affectionately. Afterwards,

in like manner, the rest in order. The interpreter then informed us, that a number of women wished to give us their hands also. We turned to the side of the council house, and received, in succession, the hands of two long rows of women, who had been sitting without, in the rear.

22. Sent a small boat down the river for baggage left on the way, and for supplies. Brother W. set out in company with the interpreter and others to examine several places recommended as good sites for an establishment. Brother F. prevented accompanying him on account of sickness induced by attending the council.

24. Brother W. returned. Found no place which combined so many advantages, as the one we first had in view. Several applications were made by white men and half breeds, who had large plantations, and springs of excellent water, to sell their improvements; but we thought it best to decline all these proposals. Numerous places were found, which united good land and good water; but which, viewed as sites for missionary establishments, were attended with insuperable disadvantages.

25. Concluded to fix our establishment on the west bank of the Illinois creek, about five miles above its junction with the Arkansaw. The site is upon a rising eminence, timbered with oak and pine, at the base of which issues a bold spring of pure water, affording, at all seasons, a sufficiency for almost any number of persons. The creek is navigable for keel-boats three fourths of the year, so that supplies may be brought within a few hundred yards of the site. Above, below, and opposite, is a plenty of fertile bottom land for cultivation. There is also, near by, a good mill seat, which will be no inconsiderable advantage. From the purity of the water, and the elevation of the place, as well as the experience of those living in the vicinity, we are confident the situation will be healthy. Brothers Washburn and Orr, with one hired man, commenced labor upon the selected spot. The first object will be to repair an old cabin standing on the place, which will serve as a shelter, till better buildings can be erected.

29. Brother O. obliged to relinquish labor, in consequence of a return of the ague and fever.

Sept. 2. The boat returned with our

baggage, and supplies. Rejoiced at the receipt of letters, for the first time, from our wives at Elliot. Were glad to hear of their health and prosperity; but the same letters, that caused us to rejoice and be thankful for the goodness of God to our families, caused us also to mourn in view of a severe dispensation of God's providence in the removal of brother W.'s mother by death.

4. Removed to the ground, selected for our establishment. Endeavored to review the way, in which the Lord had led us, in bringing us to this place, and so far establishing us among the heathen. Blessed our Heavenly Father both for mercies and trials past: dedicated ourselves afresh to the work, in which we had engaged; and implored his blessing on all our future labors. We also endeavored to consecrate the ground we had chosen, and all the present and future appendages, to Zion's king.

18. Purchased of a white man, who is about to remove out of the nation, the crop and improvement of about four acres of rich bottom land, joining what will be our plantation. By this means we were supplied with vegetables for the table and corn for the horses.

21. Brother W. attacked with the ague and fever, attended with most excruciating pains in all his bones. This attack was brought on, probably, by too hard labor; brother F. also had a return of the same complaint in the evening, harder than any thing of the kind experienced during the summer.

28. Raised our first log-house, which is twenty feet square; and have made considerable preparations for another.

Oct. 2. Brother O. again laid by with sickness. We have now but one brother out of four, who is able to labor. Our progress must be slow; but the Lord knows better than we how fast it is best for the work to proceed. Hearing of a boat descending the river to New Orleans, we thought it a favorable opportunity to obtain a passage to the Walnut Hills.

Journal of Messrs. F. & W. from the Cherokee Settlement to Elliot.

Oct. 3. Left our establishment, and our brethren, to seek our way to Elliot. Rode to Mrs. L.'s.

4. Rode to Mr. Webber's, who is a half breed Cherokee, living on the bank of the river, that we might meet the expected boat. Being unable to take care of our

horses ourselves, they were left in the care of the blacks: one of them, in consequence of eating too much corn, died this evening.

21. Capt. Ballard, the owner of the expected boat, arrived, but informed us we could not possibly have a passage with him. This was a great disappointment to us, as we had lain, till we had become almost helpless, with daily and excessively hard agues and fevers, waiting for him; and had failed in several other attempts to obtain a passage down the river.

23. Failing of a passage with capt. Ballard, we purchased a canoe, and employed men to row it. In this open craft we resumed our voyage to Elliot, lying on bearskins, unable to do any thing for ourselves, or even to walk without assistance.

26. Arrived at Cadron, where we overtook capt. Ballard: were obliged to send back one of our watermen, on account of lameness.

27. Capt. Ballard, compassionating our situation, changed his mind, and offered to take us on board. His offer of kindness was gladly accepted.

30. Arrived at Little Rock, where we met with a cordial reception from the Osage mission family. Our meeting with these dear brethren and sisters was pleasant and refreshing to our drooping spirits. We had before seen the Rev. Mr. Chapman, and three assistant brethren, while lying at Webber's. Our communication with them was sweet, and from them we received many expressions of kindness and attention, which we would bear in grateful remembrance both to them and our covenant God.

31. Brother W. had a spasmodic affection of the lungs, which, for a time, wore an alarming aspect, but the Lord in mercy relieved him. He is very weak; and, in addition to the ague and fever, has a distressing cough.

Nov. 2. Having received favors and every possible kind attention from our brethren and sisters of the Osage mission, we left them to proceed on our way.

13. Reached the Arkansaw Post. As we had been for some time destitute of medicine suitable for our complaints, and were reduced very low, we concluded to make a short stay for the benefit of medical aid.

15. Brother F. escaped the ague and fever for the first time, since the 21st

Sept.; brother W. in consequence of cold, unable to speak aloud.

19. Through a divine blessing the fever, with which brother W. was taken 21st Sept. has left him also: his hoarseness partly removed. We have abundant cause of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father that he has, in any measure, relieved us from our long illness.

29. Experienced considerable disappointment in not receiving letters we had reason to expect by this day's mail. Several letters and packets for us came to the Post, and were forwarded to the office at Cadron, a short time before our arrival at this place. At our request they were written for by the postmaster here, to be returned by the next mail. The mail has returned; but no letters for us. The Cadron postmaster acknowledged the receipt of such letters and packets, but could give no satisfactory account of them. They were not to be found in the office, and are probably lost.

[This is the second disappointment of the same kind, which the missionaries experienced.]

30. Find ourselves considerably mended, but still very weak. Our greatest danger at present is from our excessive appetite for food. Intended to have resumed our journey; but hard rain prevents. Our route must be down the Mississippi to the Walnut Hills, and up through the Choctaw nation by land. To the Hills our conveyance will be in an open skiff, rowed by a waterman we have engaged for the purpose. We should save the expense of a hired man, if we had strength to row ourselves.

Dec. 4. Left the Post to proceed on our way. Descended the Arkansaw about 25 miles, and encamped on the shore. We shall have to do this most of the way to the Hills; but the Lord can preserve us.

9. Brother F. had a return of the ague and fever, occasioned, probably, by exposure on the river. We had hoped, that he would experience no more of this distressing and enervating complaint; but the Lord reigns, and we will rejoice.

13. Arrived at the Walnut Hills, nine days from the Post, a distance of 350 miles, at the present height of water.

14. Hired horses for our journey to Elliot, and rode in the evening about

ten miles: were overtaken by rain on the way.

15. Several hard thunder showers. Every thing on our horses and ourselves wet through before we could reach a shelter.

17. Brother W. had a very severe ague, while riding in the rain. It seemed as if its violence would shake his limbs from his body. The fever following was unusually high and distressing.

18. Came to a creek so much raised by the late rains, that all the logs across it were overflowed. Had no axe to fell other trees, were out of provisions, and sixty miles from any place where we could obtain more, without crossing the creek.

20. The Lord sent us some provisions by a company of men passing with pack horses, loaded mostly with meat and corn meal. They supplied us according to our need, as they also were detained by the height of the creek. We considered this as a renewed expression of loving kindness from our Heavenly Father.

23. Found a log bare across the creek; succeeded in getting our baggage over and swimming our horses. Thus, after five days detention, were we delivered from a condition, trying in almost every circumstance attending it: water-bound in the wilderness; without food; the ague and fever daily; rain descending upon us continually; with no shelter but a single blanket; ignorant of the situation of our families, of whom we had received no intelligence for nearly six months. About two miles from the creek we left, came to another nearly as large but not so high. While getting our baggage and horses over it, a large tree fell into the only ford with which we were acquainted. One of the horses while swimming became so entangled in the limbs of the tree, as to be unable to go forward. The current soon carried him against the trunk of the tree, drawing the hind parts under it, and leaving but a small part of the head above water. The horse must soon have drowned, had not an Indian woman come to our assistance. By going into the creek herself, she soon extricated the horse, and got him safe to shore.

25. In the evening had the joy of once more setting our feet on holy ground, and of embracing our wives and children, with the dear brethren and sisters at Elliot. *"Bless the Lord,*

O our souls, and all that is within us bless his holy name."

Mr. Finney states, in a letter to the Cor. Sec. accompanying the preceding journal, that for about four weeks in Aug. and Sept. Mr. Washburn was so well as to labor very hard with his hands; that on their passage down the Arkansaw capt. Ballard was very kind to them, and furnished them with provisions gratuitously; that they were so weak as not to be able to ascend the bank of the river, when they occasionally stopped, except by crawling on their hands and feet; and that the journey from the Walnut Hills to Elliot, in the heavy and cold rains of the winter solstice, without shelter, without comfortable provisions, and with constant pain, sickness and weariness was the most distressing part of the whole perilous season of their absence and labor.

These brethren have certainly had a harder service, so far as bodily pain, fatigue, and exposure to danger and death are concerned, than any missionaries employed by the Board. The Lord grant, that they may hereafter see good, "according to the days wherein they have seen evil."

The letter of Mr. Finney concludes as follows: "So far as I know the feelings of my own heart, I think no discouragement has been experienced on account of my long sickness, or any other obstacle in our way. I think it the desire of my heart to live and die on missionary ground; and do and bear what God shall appoint for making known the glad tidings of the Gospel to the poor ignorant heathen. For this I need ever to feel the influence of grace; to feel that I am not my own, but am bought with a price, even with the precious blood of Christ. May I, and all associated with me, have the prayers of the Prudential Committee; not because we are worthy of a remembrance in the prayers of any; but because the influence of our conduct may effect much good or evil to the cause of Christ, in the circle where we move."

Messrs. F. and W. with their families, left the Choctaw nation, early in the spring, for the place of their mission. Nothing has been heard from them since their departure.

MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Since the publication of our last number, letters have been received, by three different conveyances, from the missionaries at the

Sandwich Islands. The Volunteer, capt. Bennett, left Woahoo the 19th, and Atooi the 21st of November, and brought communications of those dates respectively; particularly the mission journal kept at Woahoo, from July to November. The intelligence from this mission is still deeply interesting. Our limits will not permit the insertion of extracts from the journal in the present number. The following letters, however, give a brief view of the mission, and its several parts, down to the last date mentioned.

Mr. Bingham inclosed letters to his friends, particularly to Messrs. Parsons and Fisk, in an envelope addressed to the Treasurer, Aug. 17th. The vessel, by which these letters were sent, unexpectedly stopped again at the islands, Sept. 26th, when Mrs. Bingham added the following postscript:

"Dear Sir,

"Some alteration in the plans of capt. Gyzelaar, the bearer of these communications, has given us an opportunity of making an addition to the packet, which we should have done, had our present circumstances admitted.

"Mr. B. broke the seal with an intention of writing to you; but was unexpectedly called away; and capt. G. comes to tell us, that the Clarion sails in an hour. I am unwilling to close the letter without the latest date; as I feel that the satisfaction to yourself and many others will not be small to hear what, in the greatest haste, may be said in one line: *The kind providence of our Heavenly Father still attends us.* His care is over all his creatures; but we have cause, from day to day, to sing of his peculiar mercy. O that we may render praise, love, and cheerful obedience; such as become those to whom much is given."

LETTER FROM MESSRS. BINGHAM AND LOOMIS
TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Hanaroorah, Woahoo, Nov. 19, 1820.

Rev. and very dear Sir,

Your first communication to us, after giving us the parting hand, with your paternal benediction, in Boston harbor, we received by the Cleopatra's Barge, capt. Suter, on the 11th of this month. We have been refreshed by its interesting contents; as also by the rich feast of religious and missionary intelligence sent us by the Pru. Com. and others. We cannot but rejoice with you in view of what God is doing for Zion, and for the heathen. We have written you, since our arrival, by the

L'Aigle, capt. Starbuck, the Levant, capt. Cary,* and the Ann, capt. Hale; and sent by capt. Cary, a copy of our journal up to the 19th of July, and hope to send you now, by the Volunteer, capt. Bennett, our journal continued from that date, till the present. We believe you will rejoice with us, when you see what the Lord has done for these *Isles of the Gentiles*, in removing their idols and altars of abomination, and in planting a Christian mission and church and erecting the standard of the Gospel. In view of the magnitude and responsibility of the work before us, the great preparation deemed necessary to engage in it, and the difficulty of making every needed preparation, we could not but feel, at the time we left you, that, in some respects, our embarkation was hasty and premature. Though the same considerations have still a similar bearing on our minds, yet we are satisfied that we arrived, in the good providence of God, "at the very juncture for the establishment of a mission;" and were we "thoroughly furnished unto every good work," we might hope to see our banner unitedly set up, in the name of our God, and immoveably established unto all generations. The work will indeed put in requisition all the wisdom and experience, all the talents and enterprise, all the zeal and activity, which we possess: nay, it seems to demand the wisest and most efficient laborers, which the church could possibly furnish. The chaotic state of the nation requires a plastic hand, more skilful and powerful, than we are able to apply to it, that its religious and national character may be formed acceptable to God. We trust the same divine hand, which gave existence to the nation, and which has prostrated its idolatry, and broken the galling chains of the oppressive taboos, will form its moral character, and give it such purity, beauty, consistency, and stability, that the Prince of Peace will delight to reign here for ever. We, as instruments in the divine administration, are allowed to begin the work; and we doubt not you will rejoice to know, that we have the prospect of continuing it, with the hopes of success. We expected trials. We have had our share. We needed them; and we hope they will work for our good. But our trials from the heathen have been less than we had expected. Though even

* The missionaries had also written to the Treasurer, by the Clarion, capt. Gyzelaar. *Ed.*

here, if fickleness of mind, instability, and uncertainty in the measures of government; if drunkenness and debauchery, and their attendant evils and abominations, can be considered as trials to us, we meet with them every day. But these are the evils which it was, and is, our design to remove. We must struggle with them long; and never be weary in well doing.

Our journal will give you a view of our progress, the state of our schools, and the situation of the mission. We have had under our instruction, at the different stations, about 90 pupils, of different ages, rank and color, from the king and royal family, to the outcast in the street. Under the instruction of brother and sister Thurston and Thomas Hopoo, at Kirooah, 14; under brother Loomis at Toeaigh, 8; at Woahoo, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, 40; and under the care of brothers Whitney and Ruggles, at Atooi, 30. The station on Owhyhee seems, for some time, to have been struggling for existence. It has suffered more affliction by far than the others. First, the defection of William Tennooe, of which we have before given an account: afterwards the departure of Dr. Holman and his wife to Mowee, partly on account of the difficulties of obtaining an adequate supply of good water at Kirooah; then the intemperate drinking and discontent of the young king, which interrupted his studies soon after he began to read in the New Testament, together with the declared determination of the government to remove from Owhyhee to Woahoo. These things seem to require that the island of Owhyhee should be left, for a season, in all its darkness and pollution. But most of our pupils there will, in that case, come here, and still be under our instruction. The field is open there. It is wide and white, but the laborers are few. The king and brother Thurston are expected here soon. The school at this place has been in our view flourishing. To-day it is made to feel its first heavy blow. Nine of our pupils are taken away by four or five white men, who are going to people an uninhabited island near the equator, about in the longitude of Atooi. They have learned the ten commandments, in their own tongue. This is a mysterious providence, but we hope it will all be for the best.

The station at Atooi is yet attended,

we believe, with the divine smiles. Will the church in America help us to praise God for his goodness and for his wonderful works, and continue to pray for our prosperity. You, dear Sir, will never forget us while you love the Redeemer, and his glorious cause among the heathen.

We hope to write more at length by the next conveyance.

We remain, with great affection,
yours, dear Sir, in the bonds and labors
of the Gospel,

H. BINGHAM,
E. LOOMIS.

LETTER FROM MESSRS. WHITNEY AND RUGGLES TO THE TREASURER.

Wymai, Atooi, Nov. 19, 1821.

Respected and Dear Sir,

In our last communication, by the Ann, capt. Hale, for the want of time we were obliged to be short; for the same reason, we must, at this time, say what we can, in few words. Our covenant Father still continues his smiles upon us, giving us all health and strength, daily supplying our necessities from his all-abounding and liberal hand, opening wider and wider the door of usefulness to us, and by his gracious providences bidding us, "*Be strong and of good courage; fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee nor forsake thee.*" Though every day presents to us new instances of the depravity and wretchedness of these heathens, and every hour brings new obstacles before us, which, to the natural view, seem almost to hedge up our way; yet we experience also, every day, fresh tokens of the gracious care and favor of Him, who, when on earth, said to his disciples, "*Go ye, therefore, teach all nations,*" &c. and we have constant encouragement to arm ourselves with zeal, and confidently proceed in our work.

King Tamoree appears no less interested in our object, than when we first landed on this island; but rather seems more and more inclined to patronize it, almost daily contributing to our comforts and conveniences. About the middle of September, he made us a present of two pieces of land, one about two miles from our house, in the valley of Wymai; the other in Hanapapa, six miles distant. It is all good land, yielding taro, potatoes, yams, bananas, sugarcane and cocoanuts, in abundance. There are also two fish-ponds, attached to the

lands, which furnish us with some excellent fresh fish. On both pieces are 48 working men, upon whom we have a right to call for assistance, whenever we choose. They have built us a convenient cook-house, the back part of which serves as a lodging place for our children and domestics. At a moderate calculation, we conclude that the annual produce of our land is sufficient to support our own family, those who cultivate it, and 60 or 70 children. Our school at present consists of about 30 children, and eight or ten adults. Their progress is flattering. The king is not so much engaged in learning to read as he has been; but appears desirous that the children and youth should be instructed. He has given us a bell for the use of our school, which is a valuable acquisition to our establishment. We have a flock of almost 20 goats, which furnish milk for our family; and we hope soon to be able to make a little butter. In an establishment like ours, we find the want of many things to make us comfortable, with which, if we were supplied, we should find less occasion to spend our time in secular concerns; and could devote ourselves more entirely to the great work of instruction. But our greatest need is a faithful minister to break to us the bread of life, and guide our wandering feet into the paths of righteousness and truth. We trust our Christian friends and patrons will not forget us in this respect. We do hope and fervently pray, that before many months some favoring breeze may waft to this shore one, who will strengthen our hands and encourage our hearts; one calculated to endure, with fortitude and meekness, all the trials, privations and discouragements, attendant on the missionary life.

We send by the Volunteer, capt. Bennett, a small box containing two of king Tamoree's favorite idols, which he lately presented to us. One is for yourself, and the other is intended for President Day.

We remain yours in the bonds of Christian affection,

SAMUEL WHITNEY,
SAMUEL RUGGLES.

A letter to the Corresponding Secretary, by the Ann, capt. Hale, dated Oct. 11th, and written by Mr. Bingham, commences thus:

"Rev. and Dear Sir,

"It is with heart-felt gratitude to the Author of all our mercies, that we are enabled

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to say, after half a year's residence among heathen, the smiles of Divine Providence still attend our labors, and cheer our hearts with the prospect of usefulness. The same holy hand, that conducted us in safety over the great waters, has kindly smoothed the rough path in which we had expected to walk, and spread around us many comforts, which we did not expect to enjoy. From the children of paganism we have met with no opposition, in the prosecution of our appropriate work. From many of the foreigners, with whom we have had intercourse, we have found more permanent, efficient and valuable friends than might have been expected. The trials, which have called forth our tears, and agitated our hearts, and covered our faces with blushing, have arisen principally from a source, where we had looked, with too much confidence, for comfort and support. We need your kind sympathy, your fervent prayers, your affectionate counsels; and still we would gladly spare you the pain, nor add to your multiplied cares and your most important concerns, the sad story of our disappointment and distress. We would ardently desire to turn your parental eyes from our trials to behold the unnumbered blessings tendered to us as missionaries of the cross. Yet with the feelings of filial affection, are we impelled to say, although we are allowed, as a little band of pilgrims, without interruption, to tell the passing stranger of Zion's God, and to point the perishing heathen to the Redeemer of Israel, it is our little church that mourns, and sits solitary, and weeps by the turbid waters of Babylon."

Mr. B. then proceeds to mention the unhappy defection of Tennooe, and the unexpected departure of Dr. Holman from the mission; for such it was considered, when he resolved to reside on the island Mowee alone, more than 80 miles from any of his brethren, and contrary to their unanimous advice and request.

Since the preceding letter was written, Dr. Holman had gone down to Atooi, after a short residence in Mowee. He was present at the birth of Mrs. Whitney's child; and from that station wrote a long letter to the Corresponding Secretary, giving the reasons which induced him to leave Kirooah. These reasons are not satisfactory. He expressed the design of returning to Mowee; but he did not seem to have fixed, in his own mind, upon any place as his permanent residence.

Mrs. Bingham became the mother of a fine daughter, about the 10th of November.

Though the mission to the Sandwich Islands has been prosperous beyond expectation, there are still many reasons why earnest and importunate prayer should be offered in its behalf. It is exposed to numerous dangers; and must be successful, (if successful at all,) only in consequence of the peculiar favor of the Lord of Missions.

DONATIONS

TO THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From May 18, to June 17, inclusive, 1821.

<i>Abington, Ms.</i> Third ann. payment for DANIEL THOMAS, by the Rev. D. Thomas,	\$12 00
Part of a coll. in the Rev. D. Thomas's cong. for ed. Amer. Ind.	2 00
A friend to miss. in the Rev. D. Thomas's cong.	2 51
A coll. in the Rev. Mr. Colburn's Soc. Mon. con.	32 50 2 44
<i>Amesbury, Ms.</i> Members of the church, W. par. for a child to be named MOSES WELCH, by the Rev. M. Welch,	12 00
Asso. for ed. hea. ch.	10 00
First So. for the Ark. miss. for For. miss.	5 00 7 00
<i>Andover, Ms.</i> Instructors and members of Phillips' Academy, for Western miss. by I. H. Martin,	35 00
A female friend,	5 00
North par. A female friend to miss. ann. payment, by the Rev. I. W. Putnam,	3 00
A charity box kept by Mr. C. Eddy in his room,	15 00
Collected in the same box during a late journey,	18 00
<i>Argyle, N. Y.</i> Daniel Stevenson, Esq.	5 00
Mrs. M'Dougal, a widow's mite,	5 00
<i>Ashburnham, Ms.</i> Asso. Stephen Cory, Esq. Tr. for ed. hea. youth,	25 00
<i>Ashfield, Ms.</i> A number of individuals, for the support of Mr. Zachariah Howes, a member of the Elliot miss. by James Farland, collector,	13 95
Juv. Hea. Sch. So. John Paine, Tr.	2 12
A char. box, kept by Esther P. Wil- for hea. ch.	3 06
Do. by Martha Paine, for do.	3 04
Do. by Mary A. White, for do.	2 60
Mon. con.	3 03
<i>Ashford, Ct.</i> Fem. Cent So. by the Rev. E. Porter,	13 16
A poor man, an offering for a little unexpected success in business,	1 00
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i> Fem. Mite So. for children in Ceylon, by Miss Anna Maria Inglis, Tr.	250 00
An individual,	10 00
<i>Barrington & Seekonk, R. I.</i> Fem.	

Ch. So. by the Rev. L. Wright, for For. miss.	4 00
<i>Bath, N. H.</i> Mon. con. by the Rev. D. Sutherland,	11 04
Coll. in schools, for hea. ch.	4 66
Mrs. Hannah Payson, \$3, Mr. Jacob Hurd, \$1 55,	4 55
Mr. Jacob Longfellow, Miss Mary Sweet, for Indians, and Miss Ann Abbot, \$1 each,	3 00
A widow's mite,	50
<i>Becket, Ms.</i> Fem. Ch. So. Miss Minerva Higley, Tr. by Geo. Conant, Esq.	5 50
<i>Bergen, Gen. Co. N. Y.</i> Dea. John Ward,	2 25
<i>Berlin, Ct.</i> Worthington par. Fem. Benev. So. by Mrs. Amelia Barnes, by Mr. Chauncey Eddy,	14 00 18 00
<i>Bethany, Mecklenburgh Co. N. C.</i> Benef. So. for JAMES PRINGLE, 2nd ann. payment, by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison,	12 00
<i>Bethel, Oxford Co. Me.</i> Fem. Cent So. for the promotion of Christianity among the heathen, by Miss Harriet Hills,	15 31
<i>Beverly, Ms.</i> Mon. con. by the Rev. D. Oliphant,	29 01
Meeting of Females, for prayer,	2 00
<i>Blandford, Ms.</i> Mrs. Lydia Keep, by the Rev. Mr. Lee,	10 00
Miss Caroline R. Hale,	5 00
Ann. sub. of half a cent a day of a child named Harriet Newell,	1 83
<i>Bloomfield, N. J.</i> Fem. Mite So. Phebe Dodd, Tr. for ed. hea. chil.	17 00
<i>Blue Hill, Me.</i> Sundry ladies, by Mrs. Fisher,	12 64
<i>Boston, Ms.</i> Maternal Asso. for SUSAN HUNTINGTON, in Mr. Winslow's family, 2nd payment,	12 00
Ladies, for CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, and CHAUNCEY ALLEN GOODRICH, 3d payment,	24 00
A female friend,	4 00
Fem. So. for promoting Christianity among the Jews, to be applied to the support of the school for Jewish children at Bombay,	100 00
For the Pal. miss.	100 00
Stephen Tuttle, a common sailor, by Mr. C. Cleveland,	5 00
A friend, for a child to be named JOHN BROWN FRAZIER, in the Rev. Mr. Winslow's family, Ceylon,	12 00
A female friend of miss. for the distribution of the Bible where it is most needed,	10 00
Do. for miss. to Am. Ind.	15 00
A female friend of miss. for the Jerusalem miss. by Miss Turner,	25 00
United mon. con. for the Pal. Miss.	104 10
A thank offering contributed by three seamen, at the seamen's meeting, by the Rev. Mr. Jenks,	2 12
Small balances from three subscribers to the Recorder, by Mr. N. Willis,	2 00
<i>Bradford, Ms.</i> E. parish, Rev. G. B. Perry, by Mr. I. Bird,	2 00
A little girl,	20
W. par. A coll. after sermon,	15 42
Do. Jesse Kimball, Esq. 50 cts. Fem. Asso. \$14,	14 50

Juv. So. by Ann T. Jones,	1 50	payment, by Mr. Jos. Tyler,	30 00
Branford, Ct. First church, by the		Clarksburgh, Va. Col. Wilson,	3 00
Rev. Mr. Gillet,	7 29	Clinton, N.Y. A coll on the Sabbath,	73 06
Brattleboro', Vt. Mon. con. from An-		From the church fund,	11 75
son Barber, jr. by Capt. David Wood,	17 00	Children of the Sabbath school,	19 18
Bridport, Vt. Fem. Cent So. by Wm.		Fem. So. for AZEL BACKUS and ISA-	
G Hooker,	9 55	BELLA GRAHAM,	28 00
Bridgewater, N.Y. A collection,	14 47	Missionary box, in Miss N. Royce's	
Fem. Ben. So. \$14 50, Mon. con.		school,	2 70
\$4 22,	18 72	Mrs. A. Parmelee, \$5, Mrs. S.	
Brimfield, Ms. A coll. from the church,		Pond, 50 cts.	5 50
by the Rev. Jos. Vaill, being the		Mr. William Kirkland, Tut. Ham. Col.	1 50
first payment of a permanent sub-		Mr. Andres & Mrs. Strong, \$1 each,	2 00
scription in the church, to be paid		Mary Ann Diell, 50 cts. Mrs. But-	
once in two months,	17 07	ler, 25 cts.	75
Mon. con. \$3 25, Juv. Ch. So. \$5 25,	8 50	Miss H. Andres, 31 cts a little boy, 06,	37
Brookfield, Ms. First par. A coll. af-		Avails of industry in Miss N. Royce's	
ter reading the journal of the Sand.		school,	10 00
Isl. miss. on fast day, by the Rev.		Colored children,	1 06
E. Phelps,	27 72	Colchester, Ct. Juv. So. for a heathen	
A char. box kept at the mon. con.	11 66	child by the name of SALMON CONE,	
do. by an individual,	1 00	by Miss Emmeline Chester,	12 00
The above amount of \$40 38 to be		Concord, N. H. A female friend,	5 00
appropriated to the education of		Concord, Ms. Mon. con. by the Rev.	
John Elliot Phelps, a native of the		Dr. Ripley,	5 02
Sand. Islands.		Cooperstown, N.Y. A coll. remitted	
Brunswick, Me. Fem. Juv. So. 2nd		by Mr. W. Goodell,	20 50
payment for JESSE APPLETON, at		Cornwall, Vt. Char. So. for ed. hea. ch.	
Brainerd, by Narcissa Stone,	13 00	by the Rev. Dr. Bates,	22 00
Buckland, Ms. A char. box kept by		Danby, N.Y. Fem. Cent So. by Jeru-	
Mary Ann Pomeroy, for Ind. ch. at	50	sha Parker, Tr.	15 00
Elliot,		Danville, Steuben Co. N.Y. Ladies'	
Bucksport, Me. Mon. con. by Mr.		So. for the aid of miss. Mrs. Clorinda	
Bliss Blodget,	11 20	Barnard, Tr. for the miss. at Brainerd,	10 00
Burlington, Vt. Mon. con. by the		Danvers, North par. Ms. So. for ed.	
Rev. D. Haskel,	20 00	Hea. Ch. by Dr. Osgood,	19 00
Byron, Gen. Co. N. Y. Mr. L. Fisk,		Danville, Colum. Co. Pa. Fem. Miss.	
by the Rev. H. Halsey,	1 00	So. for JOHN B. PATTERSON, by Mr.	
Rev. H. Halsey and his wife,	12 00	Wm. Montgomery,	12 00
Canton, Ct. Dr. Solomon Everest,	100 00	From the same Society, for the	
Carlisle, Ms. Lieut. Zebulon Spaul-		general purposes of the Board, by	
ding, for western miss.	10 00	R. Ralston, Esq.	28 00
Zebulon Spaulding, jun.	2 00	Derry, Colum. Co. Pa. Fem. Miss. So.	
Mon. con. for western miss.	2 51	Aux. to the A. B. C. F. M. by Robert	
Charlemont, Ms. A char. box kept by		Ralston, Esq.	37 00
Mrs. Cordelia Hawks,	2 20	Dorchester, Ms. Second par. A So. of	
Charlestown, Ms. Mr. Daniel Gregg,	14 00	females for JOHN CODMAN,	12 00
Mr. Daniel North, by Mr. Gregg,	1 00	Dracut, Ms. Mon. con. by the Rev.	
The gift of the late Mrs. Millett, on		Reuben Sears,	10 00
her death bed, paid by her hus-		Dracut & Chelmsford, Ms. Fem. Cent	
band, Capt. Ab'm Millett, to the		So. by Mrs. Phebe Varnum, Tr. for	
Rev. Warren Fay,	30 00	the Pal. Miss.	17 00
Mrs. S. F. Phipps, for the aid of Mr.		Durham, Ct. Hea. School So.	30 00
Kingsbury's mission, by Mr. Fay,	3 00	East Bloomfield, N. Y. Mon. con. by	
Mrs. Joanna Fosdick, for do. \$5, a		Mr. Timo. Buell,	5 00
lady for do. \$2,	7 00	Rev. Julius Steele,	3 00
Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Jane Keith,		Easton, Ms. A Friend of Miss.	1 00
for For. miss. by the Rev. Dr. Porter,	10 00	East Windsor, Ct. North par. Fem.	
Chatham, Ct. Fem. Ben. So. by Rich-		Aux. For. Miss. So. by Mrs. Ann	
ard Hubbard, Esq.	11 39	Porter, for the school at Cornwall,	15 00
Cherry Valley, N.Y. A coll. remitted		Ellington, Ct. Fem. Benef. So. by Mrs.	
by Mr. W. Goodell,	24 02	Miranda Brockway,	22 03
Mrs. S. Morse, \$5, Miss G. Phil-		Enfield, Ct. Fem. Aux. Bible So. by	
lips, \$2,	7 00	Mrs. Priscilla A. Robbins,	17 00
Fem. Cent So. & Mon. con. \$12 each,	24 00	Essex, Ms. Fem. Ch. So. by the Rev.	
Children of J. Morse, Esq. avails of		Rbt. Crowell, for the ed. of hea. ch.	3 57
a garden bed devoted to missionary	2 20	for Am. Ind.	2 79
purposes,		Fairfield, Ct. Benev. So. by Miss Har-	
Mrs. Campbell,	25	riet Swan,	3 39
Chesterfield, Ms. Mon. con. by Spen-		Foxboro', Ms. A char. box.	50
cer Phelps,	2 44	Franklin, Ct. Fem. For. Miss. So.	17 00
Christ Church Parish, S. C. Fem.		Freehold, N. J. Ceylon So. of Mon-	
Miss. So. for THOMAS SPENCER, in		mouth Co. for WILLIAM TENNENT	
Mr. Newell's family, Bombay, 3rd		and SARAH WOODHULL, 2d payment,	

by Mrs. Eliza A. Schenk,	60 00	Mrs. Olive Howe, Tr. for the Sand.	
Freeport, Me. Mon. con. by the Rev.		Isl. miss.	29 32
Mr. Merrill,	8 20	Ipswich, Ms. A donation from Mrs.	
Gallipolis, Gallia Co. O. Sabbath Sch.		Ruth Conant, by the Rev. David I.	
of colored children,	2 87	Kimball,	75
Gardner, Ms. Dr. Jona. Osgood, for		Kennebunkport, Me. Fem. Mite So.	
the Choc. miss.	5 00	for GEO. PAYSON, SILAS MOODY,	
Geneva, N.Y. Mon. con. first Presb.		and a child to be named JOSEPH	
cong. by William Bradley, Esq.	12 00	P. FESSENDEN, in Ceylon, by	
Rev. Seth Smith, pastor of the first		Phebe B. Fessenden, Tr.	36 00
Presb. chh.	5 00	Mon. con. by the Rev. J. P. Fessen-	
Gloucester, Ms. Part of a coll. mon.		den,	31 00
con. fifth church, by the Rev. David		Child's Friend So. for ed. hea. ch.	
Jewett,	25 00	by the Rev. Geo. Payson, jun. for	
Gorham, Me. Rev. Asa Rand,	2 00	EDWARD WARREN, by Esther	
Granby, Ct. Fem. Benef. So. by		Downing, Tr.	12 00
Mrs. C. Robbins, for the school at		Kingsboro' (Johnstown,) N. Y. Mon.	
Cornwall,	13 00	con. by the Rev. Elisha Yale,	12 25
Great Barrington, Ms. Fem. Ch. So.		Kingston, Ms. Maj. George Russell,	2 41
by Mrs. Leavensworth,	5 19	Lansing, N. Y. Fem. Cent So.	
Griswold, Ct. Mr. Harlan Page, a		Mrs. Laura Bascom, Tr. by William	
balance,	40	Bradley, Esq.	8 00
Groton, Ms. A donation from ladies,		Lee, Ms. Jas. Whiton, Esq. \$2, Mr.	
for the Pal. Miss.	4 00	Eli Bradley \$1,	3 00
Groton, N. Y. Fem. Ch. So. by Mr.		Leominster, Ms. Mrs. Jerusha Thurs-	
N. Willis,	3 00	ton,	5 00
Haddam, Ct. Fem. For. Miss. So.		Avails of a ch. box, for for. miss. by	
Mrs. Lydia Walker, Tr. by the Rev.		a lady,	1 00
John Marsh,	40 00	Litchfield, Norwich Soc. N. Y. Mon.	
Hadley, Ms. Upper Mills, Fem. Asso.		con. by the Rev. Seth Burt,	10 54
for translations, by the Rev. Mr.		Rev. Seth Burt,	12 96
Woodbridge,	3 00	Dea. Benj. Wood, avails of a small	
Hadlyme, Ct. Ladies' Ch. So. S. Vaill, Tr.	8 51	miss. field,	1 50
Fem. Asso. by Abby Holmes,	14 00	Dea. Simon Coe, \$3; Mrs. Eunice	
Hanover, Dauphin Co. Pa. Asso. by the		Coe, 50 cts.	3 50
Rev. James Snodgrass,	45 88	Miss Ann Coe, 50 cts. Miss Roxana	
Mon. con. \$9 12, Rev. J. Snod-		Farwell, \$1,	1 50
grass, \$8 50,	17 62	Litchfield, N. Y. A friend of missions,	5 00
Hardwick, Ms. Young Men's Reli-		Longmeadow, Ms. Western Miss.	
gious Ch. So. for ed. hea. ch. by the		So. by Noadiah Cooley, Tr. for	
Rev. Wm. B. Wesson,	38 00	Am. Ind.	18 00
Hardwick, Vt. Elnathan Strong, Esq.	10 00	Ludlow, Vt. Josiah Fletcher, Esq.	50 00
Harperfield, N. Y. Fem. Orphan So.		Lunenburg, Ms. A bequest from	
by Polly Penfield,	15 00	Miss Betsey Brown in her last	
Hartford, Ct. A legacy bequeathed by		sickness, by the Rev. David Damon,	8 00
Mr. George Spencer, paid by his		Col. Wm. Harrington,	5 00
brother, Mr. Charles Spencer,	100 00	Madison, Mad. Co. N. Y. A few indi-	
Hartford, Vt. A coll. in the Rev. Aus-		viduals,	1 25
tin Hazen's cong.	10 00	Rev. Mr. Miner, W. Welton, Esq.	
Haverhill, Ms. E. par. A friend of		and J. M. Coolidge, \$1 each,	3 00
miss.	1 00	Children of the Rev. Mr. Miner,	50
Middle par. A coll. after sermon,	15 65	Mon. con.	2 37
Subscriptions by the Rev. I. Tomkins,	2 50	Manchester, Adams Co. O. Young	
A friend to miss.	5 00	ladies and gentlemen,	2 50
A donation, for hea. youth in Am.	1 00	Mansfield, Ct. N. par. Mon. con. for	
Hawley, Ms. Young Men's Ch. So.		Ind. miss.	4 89
Calvin Cooley, Tr. by Col. J. Longley,	13 00	Marietta & Vicinity, O. Mon. con.	
Hillsboro' Co. N. H. A friend in Am-		in the first Religious Soc. for 1820,	
herst, by R. Boylston, Tr.	5 00	by the Rev. S. P. Robbins,	50 00
Avails of a ch. box in Amherst		Rev. S. P. Robbins, \$1, Augustus	
meeting-house,	10 24	Stone, \$5,	6 00
Fem. Ch. So. in Salisbury, for the		Wm. Slocumb, \$5, do. paid for a	
miss. at Brainerd,	27 06	cable, \$3,	8 00
A female Subscriber, for the Cher.		D. Putnam and children,	1 37
miss.	1 00	Marlboro' Ms. A friend to miss. by	
A male do. do.	1 00	the Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin, for	
Miss Jane Hunter, Dunstable,	1 00	the Sand. Isl. miss.	5 00
Holliston, Ms. A coll. for the Choc.		Medway, Ms. W. par. Fem. Cent So.	
miss. by the Rev. J. Wheaton,	19 00	by the Rev. Jacob Ide, for the Choc.	
Females, for the Brainerd miss.	4 40	miss.	27 42
Fem. Reading So. for ed. ch. among		Middlebury, Vt. Peter Starr, Esq. by	
the Choctaws,	6 50	Wm. G. Hooker,	8 00
Hopkinton, Ms. Fem. Cent So. by		Children in Miss Foot's school, for	

the Sand. Isl. miss.	1 50	ger's St.	22 00
A little boy, for potatoes sold of his own raising,	20	Juv. So. an. sub. for ALEX. McCLELLAND and SAML. WILLIS, 3rd payment, and WARD STAFFORD, 2d payment, by Miss E. Burr, Tr.	36 00
Middlefield, N.Y. Mrs. and Miss Ingals, \$1 each, by Mr. Wm. Goodell,	2 00	Northampton, Ms. For. Miss. So. of Northampton and the neighboring towns,	4 17
Middle Granville, Ms. Fem. Ch. So. by the Rev. Joel Baker,	20 00	Three subscribers to the Recorder, saved by paying in advance, through the Ham. Ch. Dep.	1 50
Middlesex Co. Ct. Aux. For. Miss. So. by Clark Nott, Esq. Tr.	53 00	North Brookfield, Ms. Ladies, for THOS. SNELL,	12 00
Middletown, Ct. For. Miss. So. by Richard Hubbard, Esq. Tr.	59 43	Northford, Ct. Ladies' Cent So. Mary Ann Fowler, Tr. by the Rev. Matthew Noyes,	10 00
A female friend of miss.	5 00	North Yarmouth, Me. Second par. Fem. Cent So. Mrs. Polly G. J. Whiton, Tr.	20 39
Mrs. Hannah Miller, for Am. Ind. Fem. Asso. for JOHN R. CRANE, Coll. at a female prayer meeting.	2 00 11 00 8 18	Norway, Me. Fem. Cent So. for the western missions, by Lydia Ayre, Tr.	13 43
Milford, Ct. Mon. con. Rev. Mr. Pinneo's cong.	10 41	Norwich, Chen. Co. N.Y. Mon. con. by Mr. Wm. Goodell, Fem. Praying So.	11 00 5 93
A little girl, the fruit of self denial,	1 00	Mr. T. Enos and Mr. J. S. Fenton, \$1 each,	2 00
Millbury, Ms. Members of the church, by Jona. Grout,	40 00	An individual,	12
Mon. con. by Dea. J. Pierce,	14 71	Orleans, Ms. Mr. Benj. Seabury,	1 50
Saturday evening, prayer meeting at the factory, by the Rev. J. Goffe,	5 00	Ossian, Alleg. Co. N. Y. Fem. Cent So. Mrs. Sarah Porter, Tr.	6 00
Monson, Ms. A friend of miss.	5 00	Otselic, N. Y. Mr. G. K. Coley, by Mr. Wm. Goodell,	25
Montrille, Ct. Ladies' For. Miss. So. by the Rev. Abel M'Ewen,	14 16	Owego, N. Y. A coll. partly at the mon. con. and partly in the Presb. cong. by the Rev. Horace Lombard, remitted by the Hon. Geo. Bliss, Esq.	18 00
Moscow, Livingston Co. N.Y. Asa R. Palmer, the first fruits of Moscow,	5 00	Oxford, Ct. John Fairchild,	50
Nelson, N. H. A coll. in the Rev. Gad Newell's cong.	22 20	Paris, N. Y. Hanover par. mon. con. for the Cher. miss. by Mr. Wm. Goodell,	14 00
Charity box,	1 46	Paris, N. Y. Fem. Cent So.	43 91
Newark, N. J. For. Miss. So. two years subscription, by A. Beach, Tr.	249 56	Mon. con. in June,	17 00
Fem. For. Miss. So.	46 50	Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph P. Engles, Juv. Mite So. for ALEX. HENRY, DANIEL JAUDON and ISAAC ASHMEAD, 2d payment, by Mr. Hugh D. Haven, jun.	36 00
Coll. in the 1st Presb. Church,	44 32	Elliot Creston, Esq.	5 00
New Bedford, Ms. Heathen's Friend So. Pamela Willis, Tr. for the Sand. Isl. Miss.	28 00	Plainfield, N. H. Dea. E. Adams,	3 00
Do. for a child to be named SYLVESTER HOLMES,	12 00	Pomfret, Ct. Windham Co. Ch. So. by John H. Payson, Tr.	3 00
New Berlin, Chenango Co. N.Y. Jos. Moss, Esq. by John Nitchie, Esq.	50 00	Pompey, N. Y. A coll. in Miss Hopkins's school, by Mr. Dorus Clark,	37
Newbury, Ms. Mon. con. in the Rev. L. Withington's cong.	21 00	Portland, Me. A female friend, by the Rev. T. J. Murdock,	1 00
A collection in do.	22 46	Putnam, Musk. Co. O. Fem. Cent. So.	20 00
A coll. in the Rev. Mr. Miltimore's cong.	9 41	Randolph, Ms. A friend to miss. in the Rev. C. Hitchcock's par. by the Rev. C. H.	10 00
Newbury Vt. Asso. of females, by Jane Johnston, Tr.	7 00	Rehoboth, Ms. Fem. Ben. So. for the Choc. miss. by the Rev. Otis Thompson,	12 00
Newburyport, Ms. A coll. in the Rev. Mr. Williams's cong.	76 60	Ripley, Brown Co. O. Nathan Brockway,	1 00
Mon. con. in do.	8 21	Rochester, Ms. Mon. con. for the Pal. Miss. by Jesse Haskell,	14 00
Merrimack Miss. and Translation So. by Mr. Saml. Tenney, Tr.	41 00	Mr. S. Haskell,	1 00
New Haven, Vt. Hea. Sch. So. by the Rev. Josiah Hopkins,	7 00	Rockaway, N. J. Hea. Sch. So. at the Mon. con. by Mrs. Electa Jackson, Tr.	24 00
Ch. box kept in his family,	2 97	Rowley, Ms. Fem. Cent So. for For. Miss. by Lois Cogswell, Tr.	24 90
New Haven, Ct. Fem. Ben. So. by Mr. Ezra Rowe,	5 00	Children in Sab. Sch. for ed. he. ch.	1 75
New Haven Co. Ct. For. Miss. So. by the Rev. Matthew Noyes, Tr.	29 00	Roxbury, Ms. A friend of missions,	10 00
New Ipswich, N. H. A donation from Mr. Timo Fox, 3rd. by himself,	1 00	Rutland, Vt. J. Ruggles, for hea. sch.	
Dea. Jas. Chandler, and Mrs. B. Taylor, \$1 each,	2 00		
New Providence, Mecklenburgh Co. N. C. Young Men's Benef. So. for a hea. ch. in India, to be named JAMES WALLIS, by the Rev. Robt. H. Morrison,	12 00		
New York. A donation to Dr. Scudder's church, being collected by Mrs. Elizabeth Brittan in small sums for the Juv. So. in E. Rut-			

in India,	3 00	Spencer, Ms. A widow, by the Rev.	
Saco & Biddeford, Me. For. Miss. So.		S. Crosby,	2 00
by the Rev. Jona. Cogswell,	90 60	A female friend of miss.	2 00
Salem, Ms. A coll. in the cong. of		Springfield, Ms. For a child in Ceylon,	
Tabernacle church at the May fast,		2nd payment,	12 00
by the Rev. E. Cornelius,	26 00	Springfield, N.Y. A coll. by Mr. Goodell,	12 64
A female friend, belonging to the		St. Clairsville, O. A coll. Sab. even-	
Tabernacle cong.	10 00	ing 24th Dec.	4 25
A thank-offering from a friend,	50 00	St. Johnsbury, Vt. Mon. con. by L.	
A coll. mon. con. of three churches,		Clark,	8 06
(viz.) for the Choc. miss. \$18 60,		Mr. L. Clark,	2 00
other miss. \$21, by the Rev. Brown		Stanwich, Ct. Part of last year's coll.	37 00
Emerson,	39 60	Stockbridge, Ms. Fem. Cent So. for	
A soc. of female children in the Rev.		the Pal. miss. by Mr. Isaac Cur-	
B. Emerson's cong. for ed. hea. ch.		tis, jun.	35 70
by Sarah H. Haraden,	10 50	Asahel T. Bradley,	5 00
For. Miss. So. of Salem and the vi-		Suffield, Ct. First par. Sab. sch. class.	
cinity, by Eliphalet Kimball, Tr.	66 00	for the miss. at Brainerd,	3 65
Mon. con. at the Branch church, for		Three scholars in a private school,	50
the Choc. miss.	26 55	Tolland Co. Ct. Aux. For. Miss. So.	
The Retrenchment Asso. by Mrs.		by J. Barnes, Esq. Tr.	95 23
Mary A. Cornelius, for the Pal.		Topsfield, Ms. So. for ed. hea. youth,	
mis.	30 00	by Dea. Bixby,	14 75
A young lady of the Tabernacle cong.	1 00	Townsend, Ms. Sarah Wilder,	1 00
Salisbury, N. H. Mon. con. and other		Trumansburg, N. Y. Fem. Miss. So.	
colls. by the Rev. Thos. Worcester,	12 29	by Mrs. Mahlah Dunning, Cor. Sec.	10 00
Salisbury, Ct. Fem. Asso. for ed. hea. ch.	1 00	Tunbridge, Vt. Rev. David H. Williston,	50 00
Sandwich, Ms. Mon. con. by the Rev.		Utica, N. Y. Juv. Cent So. in Mrs.	
D. L. Hunn, for a child in the Rev.		S. Gridley's school,	4 50
Mr. Winslow's family, Ceylon, to		Uxbridge, Ms. A coll. from the Rev.	
be called HENRY MARTYN,	12 00	S. Judson's cong. for a child in the	
A friend of miss. for the Sand. I. miss.	1 00	Rev. Mr. Poor's family, Ceylon,	17 80
Sangerfield, N. Y. Fem. Ch. So.	16 25	Vergennes, Vt. Mr. Argalus Harmon,	4 00
Children in Sab. sch. Rev. E.		Vernon, O. Juv. New Year's Gift So.	
Beardsley's cong.	6 50	by the Rev. Harvey Coe,	2 00
Mrs. R. Osborn & Mrs. Uri Beach,		Vershire, Vt. For. Miss. So. by Lyman	
\$1 each,	2 00	Walker,	1 76
Mrs. P. Johnson and a female friend,		Vershire Cent So. Mrs. Margaret	
50 cts. each,	1 00	Keyes, Tr.	8 01
Four little children,	56	Ch. box kept by Thos. Keyes,	41
Savannah, Geo. A lady, for the Cher.		Friend to miss.	75
and Choc. miss.	40 00	Ware and neighboring towns, Ms.	
Sharon, Ct. A coll. Sab. June 10th,		For. Miss. So. by Dea. Eli Snow,	55 00
by Mr. Bird,	24 00	Warner, N. H. A ch. box kept by	
Hon. J. C. Smith,	100 00	the Rev. John Woods,	3 38
Fem. For. Miss. So.	11 37	Washington, N. H. A ch. box kept	
Sheffield, Ms. Three individuals, for		at a prayer meeting, by the Rev.	
the miss. sch. among the Choc. by		Broughton White,	1 38
Elisha Lee, Esq.	11 00	For For. Miss. Sch.	65
Mon. con. by the Rev. Jas. Bradford,	11 00	For ed. hea. ch.	54
Sherburne, N. Y. First par. a coll. by		Washington, Pa. Fem. Ben. So.	28 68
Mr. Goodell,	21 18	Mrs. Nancy, \$1; Mrs. Workman,	
Mr. Elisha Babcock,	30 00	50 cts.	1 50
Fem. Mite So.	5 00	Mrs. Jane Baird,	1 25
Mr. L. S. Rexford, \$1, a ch. box, \$1,	2 00	Waterbury, Ct. Columbia par. A do-	
A little girl,	06	nation from the late Mr. Amos Hitch-	
Second par. a coll.	15 84	cock, by the Rev. Mr. Rich, for the	
A ch. box, \$3 16, Mrs. Farrell, 50 cts.	3 66	spread of the Gospel among the hea-	
Simsbury, Ct. Fem. Benef. So. by Mr.		then, (of which \$100, are to be ap-	
Wm. Mather, jun.	20 00	propriated to the permanent fund,) 124 15	
Miss Faith Case,	2 00	Waterford, Washington Co. O. Rev.	
Smithfield, R. I. A donation from a		Mr. Boyce,	1 00
lady on her death bed,	5 00	Waterford, Me. Ladies for a child	
Smyrna, N. Y. Chester Hammond, Esq.		named LINCOLN RIPLEY, in part	
by Mr. Goodell,	1 00	payment,	3 00
Luther Brown, \$1, Mrs. Hall, 50 cts.	1 50	Waynesboro' Geo. A female friend,	
John Strew,	37	by the Rev. R. S. Storrs,	50 00
Southampton, Ms. P. C. for the mis-		Alex. Carter,	10 00
sion at Brainerd, by the Rev. V.		Westborough, Ms. Miss Philomela	
Gould,	1 00	Miller, for RODOLPHUS MILLER,	12 00
Southbridge, Ms. Mon. con. by the		Westfield, Ms. Mrs. Sarah Shepard,	
Rev. Jason Park,	7 78	by the Rev. Isaac Knapp,	2 00
Southington, Ct. Rev. Wm. Robinson,		Westfield, N. J. Mon. con. for a child	
for Am. Ind.	150 00	in Dr. Scudder's family, Ceylon, to	

be named ALEXANDER G. FRAZER, by Mr. John Sayre,	19 00
Wethersfield, Ct. Fem. Ben. So. for a child to be called TIMOTHY DWIGHT,	12 00
Weston, Ct. Phebe Osborn, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman,	4 00
White Bluff, Geo. Mr. D E. Adams, for the Cher. and Choc. miss. by Mr. Schenk,	10 31
Whitesborough, N.Y. A collection,	37 71
Williamsport, Pa. Fem. Miss. So. by Robert Ralston, Esq.	10 75
Williamstown, Ms. Young Ladies' Ben. So. Miss Eliz. Abbey Noble, Tr. for a child at Brainerd to be named RALPH WELLS GRIDLEY,	12 00
Mon. con. by the Rev. Ralph W. Gridley,	38 28
Mrs. Kilbourn,	1 00
Willington, Ct. Rev. Mr. Loomis,	2 00
Winchendon, Ms. Fem. Cent So. by the Rev. E. L. Clark,	18 50
Winchester, Va. Balance of a coll. made by Mr. Daniel Gold, by the Rev. Dr Hill,	15 00
Windsor, Ct. Ben. So. by Sophia Ellsworth,	20 28
Fem. Friendly So. by Eliz. G. Gill- let, sec.	11 00
Juv. Mite So. in E. G. Gillett's school, for ed. hea. ch.	5 00
Windsor, Ms. Fem. Cent So. by the Rev. G. Dorrance, for For. miss.	25 00
Female Tract Society for do.	2 70
Mon. con. for the Cher. mission,	12 00
Rev. Gordon Dorrance,	3 00
Mr. Gardner Dorrance, for do.	2 00
Wintonbury, Ct. Rev. John Bartlett,	1 00
Woodbury, N. J. Monthly concert by Mr. Tilly Brown,	3 00
Mr. Tilly Brown,	1 00
Worcester Co. Ms. Rel. Ch. So. by the Rev. J. Goffe, Tr.	102 00
Worcester, Ms. A meeting of females for prayer, by Lydia Taylor, Tr.	30 00
Worthington, Ms. Gent. and La. So. for ed. hea. youth, for a child to be called TIMOTHY AUSTIN WOR- THINGTON,	12 00
Rev. Jonathan L. Pomeroy and wife, for two children in the Rev. Mr. Winslow's family, one to be called JONATHAN L. POMEROY, the other, BETSEY COIT POME- ROY,	24 00
Fem. Charitable Society,	23 54
York Town, West Chester co. N. Y. James H. Purdy, for the Bom- bay mission,	3 00
Zanesville, Musk. co. O. John Lati- more,	25
Miss Polly Mills, 75 cts. L. P. Bai- ley 50,	1 25
Thomas Flood, 50 cts. Mrs. Fra- ker, 58,	88
Mrs. Ann Moorhead and Col. H. North, \$1, each,	2 00
James Taylor, \$1, Mrs. Thomson, 50 cts.	1 50
Mrs. Maria Dugan,	50
Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Ann Sprague, Mrs. E. Sherwood, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mr. Cockran, Robert Hazlet, Mrs. Blacksome and	

Paul Ferson, 25 cents each,	2 00
Ann Culbertson and Eliza Dixon, \$1, each,	2 00
Mrs. E. C. and another,	50
Gen. Isaac Van Horne,	5 00

The residence of the persons, who made
the following donations, is either unknown or
purposely concealed.

May 22. An unknown person by Mr. John P. Haven, of Boston,	5 00
23. An unknown person,	50 00
30. The thank-offering of a little boy,	25
June 1. A friend of missions,	10 00
2. A female friend for ed. heathen youth,	5 00
4. A female friend to missions,	5 00
5. From a clergyman, for the sup- ply of his pulpit by an agent of the Board,	5 00
Amount of donations published in the fore- going list, \$6,517 90.	

The following is a list of donations in vari-
ous articles for the Choctaw and Arkansaw
missions, received and transmitted by the
Board of Agency at Marietta, Ohio. The
value is affixed according to the common
price, at the places where the articles were
contributed.

Grenville, Licking co. Ohio. A box of clothing, \$66 17, 3 prs. shoes and two straw hats, \$4,	\$70 17
29 bls. flour, \$87, 1 bl. pork \$8,	95 00
49 lbs. bacon, \$4 43, half bl. lard \$7,	11 43
7 1-2 bush. beans, \$7 50, Dry'd fruit \$4,	11 50
70 lb. cheese, \$8 75, Iron ware \$21	29 75
Wooden ware,	2 41

220 26

Putnam, Muskingum co. A box of clothing from the Fem. Cent So. \$55 08, pr. socks, 50 cts. and bags \$1, from individuals,	\$56 58
Levi Whipple Esq. 5 bls. flour and 1 bl. pork,	23 00
Edwin Putnam, 3 bls. flour,	9 00
Ebenezer Buckingham, 5 bls. flour,	9 00
Increase Mathews, 1 bl. pork,	8 00
William Perry 2 bls. flour,	6 00
Other individuals 3 do. do.	9 00

120 58

Perry co. Rev. Thomas Moore, 3 bls. flour,	9 00
Other individuals, 2 bls. flour,	6 00
1 bu. wheat, 2 fl. bls. and 1 hoe,	2 83

17 03

Zanesville, Muskingum co. Articles of clothing,	18 75
3 bls. flour, \$8 25, Pork \$3 50,	11 75
84 lbs. Bacon, \$5 87, 1 bl. Pota- toes, \$1 50,	7 37
Mrs. Edith Dillon, 1 keg Lard,	5 00
Lard from two individuals,	4 00
Cheese, \$2 59, 1 Ream of letter paper, \$4 75,	7 34

Other small articles,	5 37	2 horse collars and clothing,	7 00
Peter Mills, 1 box glass,	13 00		32 36
James Culbertson, 1 side soal leather,	5 00	<i>West Union, Adams co. Congregation of West Union, James Baird,</i>	
	77 58	a bundle of clothes,	5 00
<i>Marietta and Vicinity. Fem. Miss.</i>		Other individuals, in flour, bacon, clothing, &c.	19 25
So. A box of clothing	\$62 00		24 25
1 bl. crackers,	3 25-65 25	<i>Manchester, Young Ladies and Gentlemen, cloth and thread,</i>	10 00
Gen. Rufus Putnam, 400 lb. pork,	8 00	Other individuals in wheat, flour and bacon,	14 89
2 yds. broad cloth and 16 lb. cheese,	13 50-21 50	Clothing, hard ware, &c.	12 25
Ichabod Nye, 2 pr. men's shoes,	5 00		37 14
Benj. P. Putnam, Pork,	10 00	<i>Ripley, Brown co. John Shepherd and S. Salisbury, a bl. pork,</i>	7 00
Books and other articles,	11 50-21 50	Polly Hopkins, a blanket,	5 00
Dudley Woodbridge, jun. 1 bl. mess pork,	9 50	John Hopkins, a bl. pork, 1 do. flour,	9 50
William R. Putnam, 224 lb. pork,	5 60	Archibald Hopkins, pork and flour,	13 37
Augustus Stone, 5 bls. pilot bread,	10 00	Mrs. Hopkins, clothing,	6 00
William Skinner, 1 bl. mess pork,	9 50	Peggy M'Pherson, 1 blanket,	5 00
William Judson, 1 do.	9 50	Polly Gilliland, 1 do.	5 00
David Putnam, 4 merino hats,	8 00	William Huggins, sen. 1 bl. pork,	7 00
Mrs. B. Putnam, 3 gal. currant wine, 1 do. vinegar,	7 00	John Gilliland, 100 lb. bacon,	6 25
Luther D. Barker various articles,	5 25	Other individuals, in wheat, flour, meal and bread,	83 92
Samuel P. Hildreth, 2 axes,	5 00	Pork, bacon and dried beef,	8 75
John Mills, 92 lb. sugar.	11 50	Clothing \$54 85; cheese and dried fruit, \$3 17,	58 02
Books,	1 75-13 25	Wooden furniture, iron ware and nails,	12 63
From other individuals, in wheat flour and bread,	26 67	Humphrey & Campbell, storage and drayage of the Ripley collections,	15 00
Pork and bacon,	16 39		242 44
Cheese, pickles, potatoes, apples and dried fruit,	12 34	<i>St. Clairsville, Belmont co. Thomas Marquis, 1 bl. pork, 1 do. bacon,</i>	15 00
Iron tools, hard ware and grind stones,	14 30	William V. Marquis, 20 bu. wheat,	8 00
Hats, books, and small articles,	12 28	Other individuals, wheat and flour,	22 75
	277 83	Clothing and barrels,	7 50
<i>Waterford, Washington co. Benjamin Dana, 1 bl. flour, 1 do. vinegar,</i>	8 00		53 25
Other individuals in flour and cheese,	12 16	<i>Clarksburgh, Va. General John G. Jackson, castings,</i>	5 00
A book, and other articles,	4 12	Other individuals, in pork, leather, hardware and transportation of articles to Marietta,	17 00
	24 28	<i>Wheeling, Va. Unknown individuals, flour, lard, dried fruit, nails and glass,</i>	22 00
<i>Wesley, Washington co. Several individuals in wheat and flour,</i>	14 37	<i>Alexandria, near Wheeling, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, a box of clothing,</i>	30 47
<i>Belpre, Washington co. Unknown individuals, various articles of provision,</i>	17 89	2 bundles of do.	18 12-48 59
<i>Leading Creek, Meigs co. John Mills, flour and clothing,</i>	6 92		100 79
Other individuals, wheat and flour,	11 52	<i>Washington, Pa. From the Dorcas Society a box of clothing by the Rev. Mr. Jennings of Steubenville, Ohio,</i>	48 86
Ham and clothing,	2 75	Individuals, 5 pr. shoes,	5 00
	21 19		53 86
<i>Gallipolis, Gallia co. Mrs. Foster, sundry articles,</i>	8 11		
Edward W. Tupper, 3 bls. wheat,	5 75		
Lewis Newsom, leather and barrels,	6 50		
Other individuals, in wheat, flour and corn,	17 79		
Pork, bacon and salt,	14 13		
Beans, flax seed, and clothing,	9 64		
Hard ware and wooden furniture,	12 75		
	74 67		
<i>Portsmouth, Scioto co. William Lodwick & Co. 2 bls. flour,</i>	6 00		
James Lodwick, 1 do. beans,	5 00		
William Kendall, 1 keg of lard,	5 00		
Other individuals, in flour, pork, bacon and salt,	9 86		

The value of the articles, comprised in the foregoing list, is \$1,431 77; viz. from Ohio, \$1,255 12; Pennsylvania, \$154 65; and Virginia, \$22. The donations in cash, received and accounted for by the same agents,

and published in the monthly list of this number, amount to \$147 30. The box of clothing from Meadville, with its estimated value, is omitted, as it has been previously acknowledged, in consequence of a communication directly from the donors.

The contributors of articles comprised in the foregoing list will observe, that we have been obliged to abridge the account, by classing all donations from individuals, (if less than five dollars each,) under separate heads, and omitting the names of donors. We should gladly have published the list, as drawn out with great care and accuracy, by the Agents at Marietta; but it would have taken up a large additional space, which could not be spared from our columns allotted to intelligence of a more general nature.

The names of the persons, who have generously consented to act as a Board of Agency in collecting and transmitting donations from Ohio and the neighboring states, are Rev. S. P. ROBBINS, DAVID PUTNAM, Esq. WM. R. PUTNAM, Esq. AUGUSTUS STONE, Esq. and Mr. WILLIAM SLOCOMB, Instructor in the Academy. To these gentlemen the friends of missions are under particular obligations for their prompt and gratuitous services.

DONATIONS IN ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c.

- Amherst, N. H.* A box of clothing for the Choctaw mission, from females, forwarded by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lord. Value \$48 41.
- Augusta, Me.* A box from ladies in Augusta, and a school of young Misses in Brunswick, for the Brainerd mission, forwarded by the Rev. B. Tappan.
- Becket, Ms.* A box of clothing from the Dorcas Society, by Mrs. Clara Barber. \$38 40.
- Bucksport, Me.* Fem. Charitable Society, a box of clothing for Indian missions.
- Meadville, Pa.* A parcel of the Westminster catechism in Hebrew, by the Rev. President Alden.
- New Providence cong. Mecklenberg county, N. C.* A box of clothing from ladies for the mission at Elliot, forwarded by way of Charleston, S. C.
- Norridgewock, Me.* A piece of cloth, from a friend of missions, \$2 25.
- Reading, Ms.* A box from the Retrenchment Society, for the Cherokee mission, by Sophia M. Parker. \$30 51.
- Salem, Ms.* A box of books containing 18 volumes of the Christian Observer, Panoplist, &c. from Mr. J. B. Lawrence.
- Thetford, Vt.* A box of clothing for Indian missions generally.
- Waynesboro, Geo.* A box of clothing for the Choctaw mission, forwarded by Mr. Schenk of Savannah. \$110.

The following donations were omitted in copying for the press, and could not be in-

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serted in their several places without great inconvenience.

<i>Boston, Ms.</i> A thank-offering from P. M.	1 00
<i>Springfield, N. Y.</i> Female Tract So.	2 00
<i>Uxbridge, Ms.</i> Female Cent Society for a child to be educated in Mr. Poor's family and named SAMUEL JUDSON,	12 00
For missions,	6 34
<i>West Newbury, Ms.</i> East parish, collection after sermon,	8 44
West parish, do. do.	25 02
These donations are included in the sum mentioned at the close of the list.	

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Among the notes, inclosing donations lately received, were the following:

"Dear Sir,

I SEND you \$50, to be appropriated to the east or west, as the Board, in their wisdom, shall find it most needed. The time has come round for me to pay my annual tax, into the treasury of the Lord. I am in my 72nd year; and my time of doing good in this world is short. My income is small. This is the fifth annual donation of the same sum; and yet I don't find that my property diminishes."

"Sir,

THE inclosed sum of \$50 has been some time lying by me, waiting for a convenient opportunity to add it to a small sum, that I have at interest. But when I read Mr. Kingsbury's letter, which was published in the May number of the Herald, I concluded it was my duty to appropriate it to the mission under his care."

Among the donations acknowledged in the present number is one of \$5 from a common sailor, who belonged to a ship lately arrived from Calcutta. On delivering the money to a gentleman, who handed it to the Treasurer, the sailor observed; "I had seen the superstition of the natives of Calcutta; and reading the list of donations in a magazine, I was resolved to give half a month's wages, toward sending missionaries, if I ever reached home."

Three sailors, at the Seamen's Meeting, committed small donations to the Rev. Mr. Jenks, for the support of missions.

MISSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

ISLE RHONDE.—Wesleyan Missionaries.

There is scarcely a more gratifying subject of contemplation, in the whole circle of missionary operations, than the happy effect of Christian instruction on the minds of many slaves, in several of the West India Islands. This effect is so undeniable, that it has, in many instances, and to a great extent, overcome the prejudices and violent opposition of slaveholders. We lay before our readers two instances of the beneficial effects of missions, in different islands, from a late number of the London Missionary Register.

Of the Negroes at Isle Rhonde, which is a small Island about a day's sail to windward of Grenada, the Wesleyan Missionaries at Grenada write, in January 1820—

The slaves are 258 in number; nearly all Creoles of Antigua. They were removed from Antigua about thirty-two years ago; and many of them, previous to their removal, were members of the Church of the United Brethren. The good received under their ministry they retain to this day: and although during the space of thirty-two years, they have very seldom heard a sermon from a minister of any denomination, they have kept up their religious meetings; and, from all that we can learn, have been exemplary in their moral conduct.

We feel it our duty to take these sheep of Christ under our care; and have, accordingly, formed a Society of forty-eight members.

The manager of the estate on this Island bears the following honorable testimony to the influence of religion on these Negroes:—

In the years 1794 and 1795, a few years after the Isle-Rhonde slaves had been brought from Antigua, the fatal insurrection broke out in Grenada, which made the whole island one scene of horror, devastation, and blood. Isle Rhonde is distant from the most windward part of Grenada only about two leagues. Information was communicated to the manager living in that island, of the general rise of the slaves in Grenada against their masters, and of the aid afforded them by the French; in order that he might make his escape, as there were not more than two white people on the Isle Rhonde to 250 slaves. The manager, however, instead of flying, called all the slaves together, and told them of what had happened to Grenada. He then asked them what they intended to do—whether they would rise too. They answered, "No." "Will you then stand by me?" With one voice they replied, "Yes, massa." Accordingly they were entrusted with whatever could be found as weapons: and, while one party of them attended to the work; another party kept guard, and, so far as their knowledge went, supplied the place of military for the defence of their master's property. And, though the French never came to that island as they did to Grenada, with the tempting offer of freedom to the slaves that would join them, there is every reason to believe, from the spirit and conduct of the slaves, that such an offer would have been rejected. When the insurrection was over, they quietly laid down their arms, and all cheerfully resumed their employment.

This fact speaks volumes, in favor of the religious instruction of the negroes; and is the more remarkable when contrasted with the turbulent and disaffected spirit, which, through the influence of the French, then prevailed almost universally among the negroes of Grenada.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

The following extracts from the St. Christopher's Advertiser will be read with peculiar pleasure by all who take an interest in the

cause of missions, and more particularly as connected with our West-India Islands.

At a meeting held at the court-house, in the town of Basseterre, on Friday last, the 14th of July, for the purpose of establishing an auxiliary missionary society in the Island of St. Christopher's—His Honor, the Commander in Chief, having taken the chair, opened the business of the day in an appropriate speech, setting forth the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and urging the claims that it had to public attention. After which, the following resolutions were put, and unanimously adopted; viz.

I. That a Society be now formed, to be designated "The Christian Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Island of St. Christopher's," to aid the Missionary Societies in the kingdom of great Britain in spreading the light of Christianity to the ends of the earth.

II. That the meeting acknowledges with gratitude to Almighty God, the success that has attended the labors of Christian ministers and missionaries generally since their ministerial labors in the heathen world; and views this success as an assurance from heaven, that the time is fast approaching when the Scripture shall be fulfilled, *that the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.*

III. That the religious and moral state of the heathen world, and the negro population in particular, calls aloud for the most vigorous exertions of Christians of every denomination, to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion.

After stating the remaining resolutions, which respected the organization of the Society, it is added—

The resolutions were moved and seconded by the Commander in Chief—Judge R. W. Pickwood—the Hon. J. Stephen, Solicitor General—the Hon. G. Birkley, Assistant Justice—John Maillard, Esq.—Thomas Woodcock, Esq. D. P. Marshall—Thomas Harper, Esq. Colonial Secretary—P. Kelly, Esq. Governor's Secretary—Sidney Stephen, Esq. Barrister—Joseph Martyn, Esq.—the Rev. W. Davis, Rector of St. Peter's—the Rev. J. B. Pemberton, Bishop's missionary, and Chaplain to the garrison of Birmstone Hill—and by the Rev. Messrs. W. Gilgrass, S. Brown, J. K. Hyde, C. Janian, and T. Truscott, Wesleyan missionaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed the officers of the Society:

Hon. R. W. Pickwood Esq. Chief-justice; Pres.

Patrick Kelly, Esq. Treas.

Sidney Stephen, Esq. Sec.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING.

What honorable testimony is here borne to the durable effects of instruction, given many years ago, by the Moravian missionaries. How admirable the spectacle of slaves maintaining religious worship, and exhibiting a religious character, for thirty years after their spiritual teachers were removed. How encouraging these facts to all benevolent persons,

who are desirous of imparting religious knowledge to slaves in the United States.

But the other article of intelligence is still more calculated to excite wonder and joy. An Auxiliary Missionary Society is formed, in a West India Island, with the countenance and patronage of the principal officers of government, embracing the clergy of different denominations, and expressly recognizing the great principles of missionary enterprise. At the formation of this Society several missionaries, in the very field of their labors, are present. This is indeed a fertile topic; but our limits only permit us to exclaim, with mingled emotions of delight and astonishment, *What hath God wrought!*

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

SINCE the establishment of the mission in the Sandwich Islands, the public attention has been naturally attracted to the work, which God has of late years been accomplishing in the islands of the southern Pacific. We are desirous that the minds of our readers should be fixed on the happy and astonishing change, which has there taken place; and we therefore select such parts of the Report, made to the London Missionary Society in May 1820, as will place the subject in a clear light. The whole cluster of islands, on which the missions have been planted, has usually gone under the denomination of the *Society Islands*; but it is now common to call the eastern or windward part of the group, the *Georgian Islands*, and the western or leeward part, the *Society Islands*.

After describing the first meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society in Eimeo, the Report has the following observations.

"Thus terminated, in some respects, one of the most remarkable meetings that ever was convened; and the future historian of the church will doubtless record, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure, that the first Society formed in the Georgian Islands, with the entire concurrence of the inhabitants, had for its object the propagation of the everlasting Gospel; and that the first printed posting bill ever published and circulated throughout the districts of Otaheite and Eimeo, called upon the native population voluntarily to contribute to this noble and beneficent design."

Station at Wilks's Harbor, on the northeast side of Otaheite.

"Messrs. Crook and Bourne labor at this station. From 70 to 100 of the natives assemble at the place of Mr. C.'s residence every

morning and evening, when he explains a few verses of the Scriptures, and concludes with singing and prayer. The morning services are immediately followed by the business of the school, in which from 28 to 40 read the Scriptures with propriety, and show that, in a great measure, they understand what they read.

"Mr. Crook observes, that the pious chief Utami and his people, who dwell at a place called Bunaauia, not far distant from Wilks's Harbor, had engaged to cultivate a piece of land with cotton; and that at this place, which is more like a town or village than any other in the island, there is a greater appearance of religion, as well as civilization, than at any other he has visited.

"Mr. Bourne superintends a school in the district of Pare, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Crook's residence. He had printed some copies of a Tahitian Hymn-book, which the natives were eager to obtain. Pomare had requested a large supply to distribute among his followers."

State of the Mission in the Windward Islands generally.

"As to the mission generally in the Windward Islands, the Directors are happy to state that there appears much to encourage a hope, that the great work which has been commenced in the islands will continue to advance still more and more, until it attain a state of solid and permanent maturity. How delightful to anticipate the period when all the blessings of religion and civilization shall be enjoyed by every family of these interesting isles!

"In the last Report it was stated, that in consequence of the timely arrival of an additional supply of paper from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the brethren had resolved to extend the edition of St. Luke's Gospel from 1500 copies, the number originally contemplated, to 3000 copies. The Directors are happy now to state, that this intention had been accomplished, and about 2000 copies distributed in the islands of Eimeo and Otaheite only. The chief part of these were voluntarily purchased by the people, with articles of native produce; and the Missionaries describe the eagerness to obtain them as being only equalled by the earnestness with which they were read. It was calculated that more than 6000 of the natives could read; that this number would, at no very remote period, be doubled; and that at least 10,000 copies would soon be required to satisfy the demand. The brethren add, that the wish of the natives to obtain books had operated as a stimulus to labor, when nothing else, except hunger, would have had that effect.

"In this place, the Directors consider it incumbent on them to state, that during the past year the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have made two donations of paper, of 100 reams each, for the printing of the Scriptures in the Tahitian language, in addition to former grants for the same purpose, together with a donation of 50 English Bibles and 100 Testaments.

"Among other interesting events which had occurred in the Windward Islands, a

meeting, held at Teateapua, on the west side of Eimeo, on occasion of the opening of a large place of worship, appears to deserve particular attention. The building had formerly been a place of resort for the Arreoy Society, in which they carried on their wicked and abominable practices. Public meetings were also held in it, on which occasions political affairs were transacted, attended by the most superstitious rites, and the offering up of human sacrifices. It was now dedicated to a far different purpose. The congregation, which amounted to not less than 3000 persons, made a very respectable appearance, the people being well dressed, especially the females, many of whom were attired according to the English fashion. Mr. Nott preached on the occasion, from Isaiah, chap. lxvi. ver. 1 and 2. "Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool, &c." Suitable Taheitean hymns were sung, and prayers offered up; all appeared attentive; and during the whole service the utmost decorum prevailed throughout this numerous assembly."

"At Huaheine the natives at first showed little desire to receive instruction. A change, however, subsequently took place, and they had begun to assemble for the purpose of learning to read and write,* in a large house, appropriated as a school-room, to the amount of several hundreds. Among these were many natives from the neighboring islands, who would after a time return, and, as is their custom, teach others to read, and disseminate the knowledge they shall have acquired among their countrymen. Indeed, each mission school is compared by the brethren to a fountain, and the natives taught therein to so many small streams branching from it, and diffusing knowledge in every direction.

"Of the remaining 1000 copies of St. Luke's Gospel, 900 had been distributed among the natives of the Leeward Islands; and of those among them who were able to read, 200 had been taught during the time they had attended the school at Huaheine. Besides these, a considerable number had learned to read in the Windward Islands, where they had resided some years previously to the last war.† The attendance on the religious services was good, and the place of public worship, near the residence of the Missionaries, proved far too small for the congregation.

"Puru, the King of Huaheine, having been at Eimeo when the Taheitean Auxiliary Society was formed, proposed, on the arrival of the Missionaries, the formation of a similar

Institution among his people, to be called the 'Huaheine Auxiliary Missionary Society.' A general meeting of the natives was accordingly held for this purpose at Appui, and one of them, who had formerly been chief priest, delivered an appropriate speech on the occasion.

"The Missionaries at Huaheine had engaged in the planting of cotton a number of the natives, whose great inducement to labor was, that they might be furnished with the means of subscribing to the Auxiliary Society."

General Results of these Missions.

After stating that the translation and publication of the Scriptures was going forward, and that one of the missionaries, Mr. Hayward, had returned to England, principally for the sake of conferring with the Directors on the concerns of the mission, the Report proceeds thus:

"It is with no ordinary emotions of pleasure that the Directors proceed to state to this meeting, that the communications of Mr. Hayward fully confirm all the important particulars which had previously been received, respecting the happy change effected in the islands. For these particulars they refer to the Report of the Society for last year, in which they are distinctly enumerated. In addition to what is there stated, they are now able to add, that sick and aged persons, who were formerly considered as a burden, and almost totally neglected, often held in contempt, and sometimes buried before life had expired, by their own relatives and friends, now receive from them the most humane and kind attentions. And not only is a species of domestic intercourse established, which was formerly unknown in the islands, but the members of the same family, generally speaking, dwell together in peace and harmony. The female, instead of being merely the slave of the man, is now raised to a level with him, as his companion. Concubinage, which, among the chief men in the islands, was common prior to the introduction of Christianity, is now unknown; and although formal marriages in relation to the natives at large, in many instances, do not take place, yet the principle of the marriage union is strictly and almost universally observed. And not only has the horrid practice of infanticide entirely ceased, but even mothers, who once destroyed their infants, now manifest towards their subsequent offspring a remarkable degree of tenderness and affection; and some of them deeply lament the loss of their little ones, who formerly fell a sacrifice to this cruel and relentless custom.

"Among the moral changes which have been effected, none are perhaps more striking than the following:—Prior to the introduction of Christianity, it was common for the women to flock on board the merchant vessels, that occasionally touch at the islands, with very criminal intentions. The Directors are happy to state, that this custom has not only ceased, but is now considered, by the females in general, as highly disreputable. Another instance to which they beg leave to refer, as strikingly demonstrative of the importance of the change

* Many also learn arithmetic.

† In the year 1809, Tapa, the King of Raiatea, with several other chiefs of the Leeward Islands, passed over to Eimeo, accompanied by many hundreds of the natives, in order to assist Pomare in his attempts to regain the sovereignty, of which he had been deprived the preceding year, by an insurrection of his own subjects in Otaheite. A great proportion of these people remained in the Windward Islands for some considerable time after the restoration of Pomare, which took place in 1811; and many of them had thus an opportunity of being instructed by the Missionaries.

that has been accomplished, relates to the former sports or amusements of the natives. In the last Report the suppression of these is alluded to, and they are there characterized as merely "vain and pernicious;" but they were also indecent in a very high degree, and led to evils of still greater enormity. These sports were frequent, and spread, as it were, from time to time, a moral infection through the great mass of the population; and being consecrated by immemorial usage, and constituting some of their highest gratifications, appeared to form a chain which nothing less than Almighty power could break in pieces. This chain, however, is now utterly destroyed; the practice is totally at an end; and among the various remarkable changes which have occurred in the islands, not one has appeared so astonishing to the elder Missionaries (and indeed of the change generally the recently arrived brethren can form, from observation, little or no idea) as the entire cessation of these fascinating and abominable amusements.

"There are two other circumstances connected with the former idolatry and superstitions of the islanders, which appear to the Directors to be of sufficient importance to occupy a place in their Report. When any extensive calamity occurred, several of the natives were sacrificed, to appease the supposed wrath of their gods. At the instance of the priests, the King sent off messengers in various directions, who were commissioned to enter the peaceful dwellings of individuals previously marked out for sacrifice, not unfrequently at the instigation of private revenge. It sometimes happened, that the messenger entered as a friend, and was hospitably entertained as such, until, seizing his opportunity, he struck his generous host with a sharp stone on the back of his head, who instantly fell to the ground a lifeless corpse. The relations of the murdered person instantly fled with consternation and terror, whilst his body was carried as a sacrifice to the Morai.* The second instance relates to the pretended sorceries practised by Pomare and others. These incantations were a source of perpetual and dreadful misery to the people, who imagined that, by these means, diseases and death could at any time be inflicted by the sorcerer. The horrid apprehensions which were hereby excited in the minds of the natives, and the many unjust exactions which were thus enforced, contrary to their will, it is impossible

* Sometimes the victim was immediately killed on the spot. A remarkable instance of this occurred in the year 1802, when Otoo (the present Pomare) forcibly seized the god Oro, which belonged to the people of Attahuru. Being impressed with an apprehension that the resentment of the god would soon be manifested in the infliction of some dreadful evils on himself and people, he caused a man to be instantly killed, and offered as a sacrifice to appease his supposed anger. Oro was esteemed their supreme divinity, and it was presumed that the district which possessed the idol, was under his more special protection and favor. Hence the capture of the idol by Otoo and his people.

to describe or enumerate. But these evils also have now utterly ceased.

"There can be no doubt that the present meeting will warmly participate in the lively satisfaction with which the Directors have communicated these gratifying details, and that the Society at large will consider them, especially when viewed in connection with other communications, as presenting a rich compensation for all the expense, trouble, and anxiety, which has attended the prosecution of this interesting mission.

"Among the means to which, in a due dependence on Divine Providence, it may be proper to resort, in order to perpetuate and extend the various advantages already imparted to the islanders, they consider a Deputation, consisting of two or three respectable and well qualified individuals, as one of primary and urgent importance. At the last anniversary, the attention of the Society was drawn to this subject. The communications subsequently received by the Directors appear to them to confirm the necessity of the measure, and they deeply regret that during the past year they have not been able to carry it into execution. Their intentions, however, have been made more generally known to the members of the Society, not only through the medium of the annual Report, but by means of the Missionary Chronicle, and a private Circular, addressed to such of the Directors and friends of the Society, resident in the country, as were considered to be best situated for prosecuting the requisite inquiries. These means have not been entirely without effect. Applications have been received from several respectable individuals, some of which are still pending.

"Deeply impressed as the Directors are with the great importance of this object, they cannot refrain from expressing an earnest hope, that before the close of the present year, a Deputation, in every respect adapted to this important service, will have taken their departure from England, for the islands of the South Seas."

CLAIMS OF THE HEATHEN WORLD.

THE Methodist Missionary Society has sent out a large number of additional missionaries; and this will make a correspondent increase of the funds indispensable. The Committee plead the cause of missions, in the following able and animating manner.

SCENES of holy exertion are opening to the church of Christ on every side; and the same reasons and motives, which have already urged us to incipient operations for the moral recovery of the world, remain in unabated force, and call for their continuance and enlargement. The various stations in the pagan world which now present themselves to the notice of missionary societies—the regions beyond those where, through their care, Christ is now, though but lately, named—are not less sterile of good and prolific of evil, than the places already taken into cultivation: in none of them does vice appear in forms less

malignant: the darkness is as intense and bewildering, as that which begins to roll itself away before the light of the missions which have been recently established: the case of their inhabitants is as helpless and pitiable, as that of the people who have already been both pitied and aided by the friends of modern missions: and the obligations of Christians to extend the blessings of their Divine Religion as far as their power will permit, remain unshaken and unchanged. That power, the Committee are persuaded, is not exhausted; and they are therefore encouraged to indulge even *the full assurance of hope*, that they shall be enabled, by the accession of new friends, and the active prosecution of the plans of auxiliary and branch missionary societies throughout the kingdom, to supply demands so pressing, and to extend the visitations of light and mercy into new scenes of darkness and misery so truly necessitous.

Conclusion.

The enterprises in which the Committee have recently engaged, under hopes the most promising, and indications which appear to have marked a providential call, will require every effort, in order to prevent the embarrassment of the funds. The means for the support of missions among all denominations have, however, been so wonderfully provided hitherto, that the Committee cannot but fully rely on the care of God, for whose glory they have been sincerely undertaken, to provide for their support.

That His hand is eminently in the work, none can doubt: and, while He is marshalling His hosts abroad, and leading them every year to new triumphs over human vice and misery; while He is seen raising up the fallen nations, dispelling their darkness, healing their wounds, *reconciling them to Himself by the death of His Son*, and delivering them from *him that hath the power of death, even the Devil*—the interest of the churches, awakened by these acts of diffusive mercy, cannot be abated. It is impossible for us to fix our attention on these astonishing operations with constancy, without catching a new ardor; and feeling a vast expansion of soul, attempting to equal, but still falling short of the immeasurable designs of Redeeming Love and Power.

In this habit of thinking and feeling, lukewarmness and selfishness can have no place; and it will be sustained by the constant and more perfect developement of those designs, which must now run on to their accomplishment, until the whole world shall be subdued to our God and Savior.

Silently, but swiftly, is the true light penetrating the long accumulated darkness of Africa. Secretly is the influence of true religion and European science undermining the vast, the polluted, and, at one time thought, the immoveable bulwarks of Indian superstition: they are disjoining, and tremble to their fall. A spirit of inquiry is excited in some Mahomedan countries—the first, but joyful omen of the dissipation of the grand imposture. The pagan slaves of our colonies are hastening yearly, in great numbers, into the church of Christ. Distant islands of the southern sea have cast away their idols; and others are

beckoning the messengers of God to their shores. The circulation of the Scriptures, in different tongues, is reviving the light, and giving life to many fallen and corrupted churches in different parts of Christendom; while extended school establishments, in various parts of the world, are pre-occupying the minds of many thousands of the children of pagans with principles opposed to every form of gentile error and to every superstitious practice.

Such are the views which are now spread before every contemplative mind, interested in observing the signs of HIS coming, *to whom, finally, shall be given dominion, and glory, and a kingdom; that all people, and nations, and languages should serve Him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away; and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.*

Can any well informed Christian read the rapid sketch, which is contained in these paragraphs, without being convinced, that the cause of modern missions is the cause of God?

FEMALE SOCIETY IN BOSTON FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

THE fifth annual report of this Society was made on the 15th of May last. After mentioning the transmission of the annual sum of a hundred pounds sterling, to be expended by the London Society in publishing the New Testament in Hebrew, the Committee proceed:

ONE of the highest evidences of the favor of God, is the increase of the means of religious instruction; and our Savior's last charge to his disciples was, that the Gospel should be preached to all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

The conversion of the Jews, we are convinced, is to precede the general conversion of the world. Many of the Jews themselves seem to be of opinion that the period of their conversion is fast approaching, and they have lately manifested a disposition to migrate to their own land. We are credibly informed, that they send up earnest aspirations, to the Father of Lights, for Christian instruction. To neglect the Jews therefore, is to neglect the progress of Christianity. Should we not endeavor to turn back the streams of divine knowledge to fertilize the land in which they took their rise?

Impressed with the importance of endeavoring to promote religious instruction among Jewish children, and convinced that there now exist favorable circumstances with regard to well regulated endeavors for the promotion of such an object; your committee have been induced, in the course of three successive years, to forward the sum of \$300 through the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions to Bombay, towards the support of a School established there for the instruction of Jewish children in the principles of Christianity.

They have received a very interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, mentioning with gratitude, the receipt of the money, observing that the School is dependent on the patronage of this Society, and containing an account of the improvement of the scholars. "At present there are in the school 26 boys and a few girls; who have learnt to read the Gospels, committed the Ten Commandments to memory, parts of Scripture, and many hymns.

"There are in this place, 7 or 800 Jews, who boast themselves as being the descendants of faithful Abraham; yet notwithstanding their dignified origin, they are now reduced, in every point of view, to a level with the ignorant heathen around them."

Since the annual meeting, the Society has paid \$100 to the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the school of Jewish children at Bombay, and \$100 to the support of the Palestine mission.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Annual subscriptions,	109 34
From associated females in different places,	197 47
Individuals,	64 94
Contributed by churches &c.	50 19
From children,	3 20
Interest of money,	57 93
Legacy of the late Mrs. Sparhawk, of Boston, the income only to be expended;	500 00
	<hr/> \$983 07

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for 100 pounds, exchange remitted to London,	455 56
For the Jewish school at Bombay,	100 00
Contingent expenses,	31 95
	<hr/> \$587 51

The permanent fund of the Society now amounts to \$1,205.

The particulars of the foregoing donations are published with the Report, in the Recorder of May 26th.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN BOSTON.

A MEETING was held on the evening of the 12th ult. at the Marlboro' Hotel, for the purpose of obtaining additional resources for the support of missions. The assembly was very respectable in point of numbers and character. The Hon. William Reed was called to the chair.

The meeting was opened by statements, respecting the missions under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the wants of the missionary stations. The attention of gentlemen present, was drawn to the fact, that our missionaries in the east were in great need of pecuniary resources, and there was a favorable opportunity of sending thither.

E. A. Newton, Esq. an intelligent merchant, who has resided in Calcutta for a considerable time, at different periods, and who has been acquainted with India for seventeen

years, bore a cordial and unequivocal testimony to the good effect of missions, as regards the natives of the country, and the European population. Mr. Newton arrived in this country from India about a year ago, and sailed for Calcutta since the meeting, expecting to reside there several years, and wishing to do every thing in his power to promote the progress of Christianity in the heathen parts of the world.

William Ropes, Esq. next addressed the meeting. He had visited India repeatedly, and at times considerably distant from each other. He united with Mr. Newton in bearing testimony to the good effects of missions, and to the rapid progress which they had made, and were making, in Calcutta and its neighborhood. By stating a great number of facts, to which our limits do not permit us even to allude, he showed how great the change of opinion had been, on this subject, in India. Both he and Mr. N. stated, that the character of the American missionaries stood high in the east.

Samuel Hubbard, Esq. and Thomas Vose, Esq. offered a few observations, on the motives for sending the Gospel to the heathen, and on the increased liberality, which Christians ought, in these days, to exhibit.

The Chairman invited the gentlemen present to subscribe, and to use their influence in favor of this cause with their friends. Several gentlemen subscribed liberally; but as it was desirable to have a more general notice, the meeting was adjourned to the 19th: and a committee was directed to provide seats for ladies.

At the time appointed, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the great hall of the Marlboro' Hotel. At the suggestion of Mr. Reed, his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, was invited to take the chair. He thanked the meeting for their respect, but preferred that the chairman of the former meeting should preside. In the course of the evening, Mr. Ropes, the Rev. Mr. Wisner, and Mr. Temple, who expects to labor as a missionary in Western Asia, addressed the assembly.

The effects of these meetings have been very happy. The public testimony of laymen, who have resided on missionary ground, was calculated to do much good. In consequence of these meetings, about \$1,700 have been subscribed in donations, and \$640 in annual subscriptions. A subscription-paper is left at Mr. Armstrong's book-store.

TO PATRONS.

WE have the satisfaction of saying, that the subscription list of our work is receiving a constant increase; and, if the testimony of many disinterested witnesses may be credited, is doing much to promote the great cause of religion and missions.

On the last page of our number for May we invited subscribers to commence with the July number. We had not then concluded to reprint the preceding part of the volume. Before the cover was printed, however, the

list of subscribers was augmented so much, that it was necessary to reprint the five first numbers, unless we would disappoint many persons, who were desirous of obtaining them. As this course seemed very desirable; and as, in consequence of adopting it, more than a thousand copies of all the numbers now remain on hand, we would refer it to new subscribers, whether they would not generally prefer to have the volume complete. By far the majority of such subscribers request to have the work from January; and we suspect that nearly all will desire to do so. For the information of those, who have not seen the early numbers of the present volume, we would observe, that these numbers contain a systematic and particular view of the missions under the direction of the Board; very interesting communications from the Palestine Mission; an account of the arrival and establishment of the Sandwich Island Mission; and large extracts from the journal of that Mission; beside many other articles of permanent interest.

To those, who have already subscribed to commence with July, the work will be sent according to their request; but as it was not deemed prudent to publish many extra copies of that and the subsequent numbers, it may not be in our power to receive new subscribers for half a volume, after this notice shall have been extensively circulated.

We would renewedly ask the friends of missions to lend their aid in obtaining subscribers. For reasons why the Missionary Herald should be patronized, the reader is referred to the cover of the May number.

The sooner missionary intelligence is placed in the hands of the whole Christian population of our country, the sooner will the great American community exert that benign influence upon the moral state of the world, which God has put within their reach, and which he may justly require of them, when an account is taken of their stewardship.

LAST NOTICES.

A PRIVATE letter has been received in this country from Mr. Garrett, dated Tranquebar, Dec. 20, 1820. He had arrived there from Ceylon, having left the island, in compliance with the orders of the lieutenant governor. His ultimate destination was uncertain.

We observe by the London papers, that Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Pigot has been recently appointed Governor of Ceylon. Possibly his arrival in the east may have some effect, in regard to the place of Mr. Garrett's residence.

The Rev. Dr. Worcester was not able to visit Elliot, as he had contemplated. While at the Pigeon Roost, in the middle of the Choctaw nation, he suffered extreme illness, and was obliged to relinquish the thought of seeing a place, on which his heart was, and had long been, deeply fixed. The Pigeon Roost is sixty miles east of Elliot, on the road to Mayhew, which is thirty five miles further east. Of course, a visit to Elliot would have added 120 miles travel to Dr. Worcester's long journey. Mayhew, on the contrary, is little out of a direct course to Brainerd, Knoxville, &c.

While detained by sickness at the Pigeon Roost, Dr. W. despatched the following letter to the missionaries at Elliot.

"Pigeon Roost, April, 16, 1821.

"Dearly beloved in the Lord,

In various scenes and changes; the perils of the sea and the perils of the wilderness; in much weakness, weariness, and painfulness, my heart has been cheered with the anticipation of being refreshed at Elliot. At present, however, it appears to be the will of our ever to be adored Lord and Master, that the anticipation so fondly entertained, should not be realized: I bow to his sovereign pleasure,—always good—infinately good. Still my heart melts with longing, with tenderness towards that consecrated spot of so many prayers and vows; toils and tears; consolations and hopes; towards all the members of the missionary family; both those whom I have seen, and those whom I have not seen; towards the dear children of the forest, the objects of benevolent instruction and labor and care. As many of you as can conveniently come to Mayhew in season for the purpose, I should rejoice to see there.—May the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all grace, bring you nearer and nearer to himself, and keep you more entirely in his love,—grant you abundant supports and consolations in the work of faith,—the patience of hope, and the labor of love;—make you faithful unto death.—May he bless the school and prosper the work in the nation, and make this wilderness and solitary place to be glad for you; and this desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. And when our labors and trials on earth shall be finished, in his infinite mercy may we meet in his presence above and rejoice in his glory forever.

Most sincerely yours in the Lord,

S. WORCESTER."

On the 7th of May, Dr. W. took leave of Mayhew, "certainly one of the most delightful spots," he says, "which my eyes ever beheld;" and on the 25th of that month reached Brainerd, still laboring under extreme debility.

The Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. acknowledges the receipt of Five Hundred Dollars, from an unknown person, communicated since the close of the monthly list of donations.